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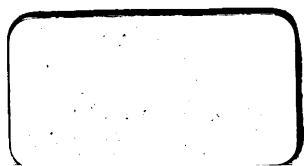
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✓REPORT

Philippine Commission, 1900-

(IN FIVE)

PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION BOARD

TO THE

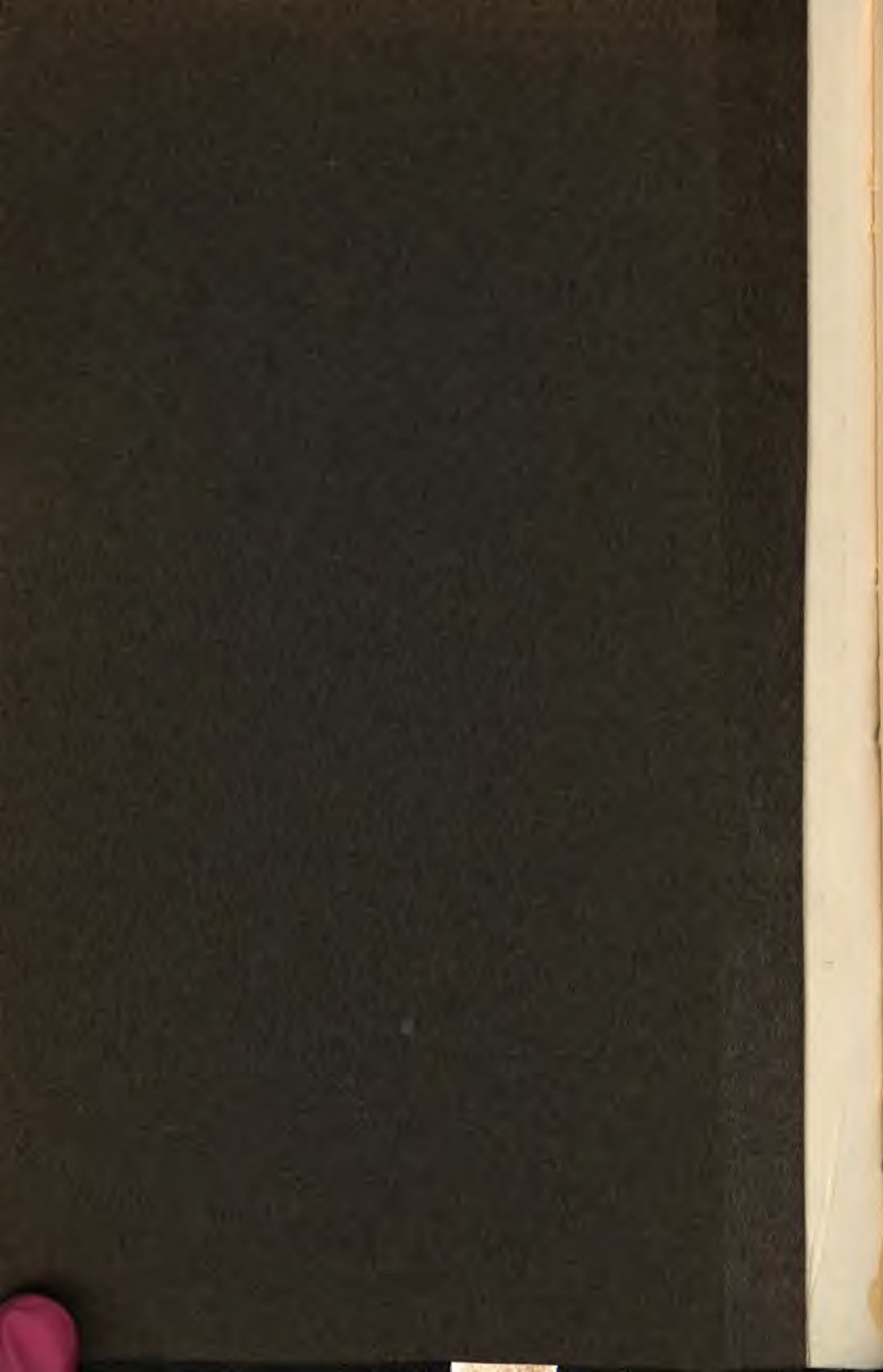
SECRETARY OF WAR

AND TO

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR

OF THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



REPORT
OF THE
PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION BOARD

IN THE
UNITED STATES

FOR THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WAR DEPARTMENT.
1905.

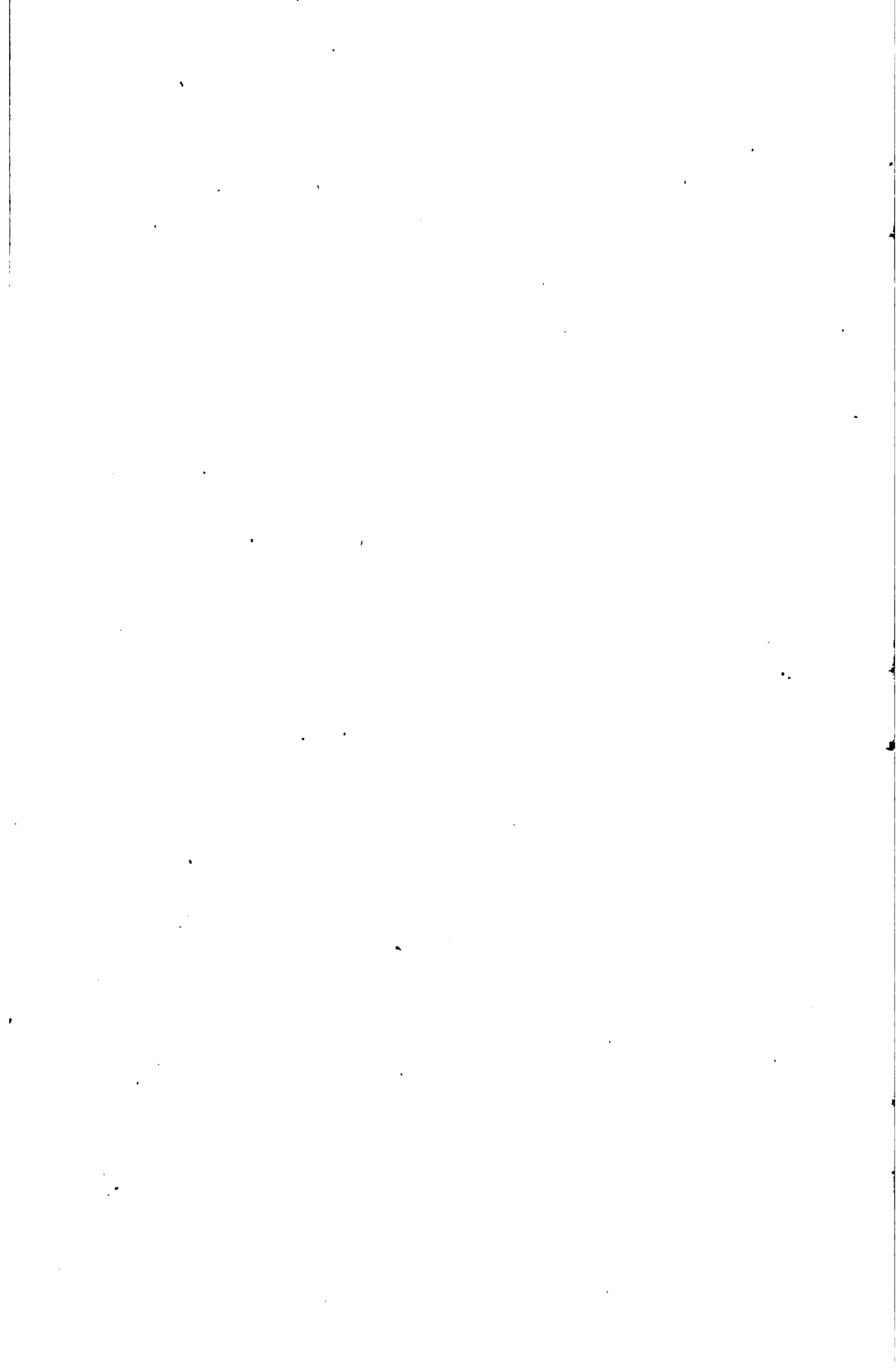


TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----------|
| Introduction and description..... | 3 |
| Official Staff at time of beginning..... | 3 |
| Opening Day..... | 6 |
| Philippine Day..... | 6 |
| President's Day..... | 6 |
| Forestry Exhibit..... | 7-8 |
| Commerce and Manufactures..... | 8-9 |
| Liberal Arts and Fine Arts..... | 9-10-11 |
| Weather Bureau..... | 11-12 |
| Educational Exhibit..... | 13-14-15 |
| Agricultural Exhibit and Horticultural Exhibit..... | 15-16-17 |
| Fish and Game and Water Transportation..... | 17-18 |
| Mines and Metallurgy..... | 18-19 |
| Ethnology..... | 19-20 |
| Typical Manila house..... | 21 |
| Battalion Philippine Scouts..... | 21-22-23 |
| Battalion Philippine Constabulary..... | 24 |
| War Exhibit..... | 25-26 |
| Visayan Village..... | 26-27 |
| Moro Villages..... | 27-28-29 |
| Igorot Village..... | 30 |
| Negrito Village..... | 30-31 |
| Bagobo Village..... | 31-32 |
| Publicity and Exploitation..... | 32-33 |
| Reservation Hospital..... | 33-34-35 |
| Official list of awards and jury organization..... | 35-41 |
| Distribution of Exhibits..... | 41-44 |
| Fiscal Affairs of the Board..... | 45 |
| Disbursing Department..... | 45 |
| Cashier's Department..... | 46-47 |
| Purchasing Department..... | 47-48 |
| Commissary Department..... | 48 |
| General Financial Statement..... | 49-50 |
| Unexpended appropriation..... | 50 |
| Retrenchments..... | 51-52 |
| Official organization and personnel at close of Exposition..... | 52 |
| Packing Department created..... | 54 |
| U. S. troops assigned as guards..... | 54 |
| Natives return to Philippine Islands..... | 55 |
| Visayan Village engagement at Madison Square Garden..... | 55 |



1. Romfado Serrano, Governor of Masbate
2. Aniceto Clarin, Governor of Bohol
3. José Luzuriaga, U. S. Philippine Commissioner
4. Dr. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera, U. S. Philippine Commissioner
5. Francisco Serrano, U. S. Philippine Commissioner
6. Graciano Gopardo, Governor of Cebu
7. Juan Clinaco, Governor of Cebu
8. Demetrio Larena, Governor of Negros Oriental
9. Macario Pavila, Governor of Pangasinan
10. Capt. Wm. A. Phillips, Governor of Paragua

11. Col. H. H. Randolph, Governor of Taybas
12. Arlington C. Betts, Governor of Alabang
13. James Ross, Governor of Ambos Camarines
14. Bernardino Monteal, Governor of Sorsogon
15. Julio Llorente, Governor of Samar
16. Federico Joven, Governor of Panpanga
17. Federico Joven, Governor of Ilocos Norte
18. Santiago Vidal, Governor of Ilocos Sur
19. Pablo Tesoon, Governor of Bulacan
20. Mena Crisologo, Governor of Ilocos Sur
21. Martin Delgado, Governor of Iloilo

22. Francisco Diezoso, Governor of Isabela
23. Dr. Gaspario Niderlein, Member in Charge Philippine Commission
24. Joaquin Ortega, Governor of La Union
25. Leandro Lokesin, Governor of Tarlac
26. Alfonso Ramos, Governor of Antique
27. Potenciano Lesaca, Governor of Antique
28. Emilio Llorente, Governor of Nueva Ecija
29. Ricardo Paras, Governor of Marikinaque
30. Simeon Luz, Governor of Batangas

OFFICE
OF THE
PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT BOARD
IN THE
UNITED STATES
FOR THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

St. Louis, Mo., *December 10, 1904.*

Sir:—

Pursuant to your request I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Philippine Exposition Board, from its organization to the close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Exposition Board was created by Act 514 of the Philippine Commission, for the purpose of collecting and installing a distinctively Philippine Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, at St. Louis, Mo.

The original Act carried an appropriation of \$125,000.00 which was made immediately available, and authorized the Board to incur additional obligations to the amount of \$250,000.00 apart from such sum as might be set aside by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, as aid to the Philippine Exhibit. The amount of such aid appropriated was \$200,000.00, one half of which sum was derived from the appropriation made by Congress.

Several amendments to Act 514 were made, notably Acts 765, 827, 1055, and other Acts carrying additional appropriations.

The Exposition Board, as originally appointed, consisted of Dr. W. P. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, also of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and Mr. Pedro A. Paterno, of Manila, as members, and Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, also of Manila, as Secretary. Mr. Carson Taylor was appointed Disbursing Officer.

Several changes in the authorized official organization have occurred. Mr. Pedro A. Paterno, member, whose work had been confined to the Philippine Islands, resigned in August, 1904, and was succeeded by Mr. A. L. Lawshe, Auditor for the Philippine Islands, who was appointed to serve during a leave of absence from the Philippines. Dr. W. P. Wilson resigned the Chairmanship in October, 1904, the resignation to take effect November 1st following, in order that he might devote his whole time to looking after the many valuable exhibits being tendered to the

Philadelphia Commercial Museum, of which he is in charge. Mr. Lawshe was appointed to the Chairmanship to succeed Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Herbert S. Stone, previously connected with the Board as Chief of Publicity, was appointed to the vacant membership on the Board.

The present Chairman of the Board, not having participated in any manner in organizing or installing the Philippine Exhibit, is in a position to discuss without indelicacy or impropriety the great work done by the Board under its former organization.

The task of collecting the material for the exhibit devolved upon Dr. Niederlein, who, as Director of Exhibits, was given sole charge of this work. He arrived in the Islands for the purpose in October, 1902. The Exhibit, as completed, was of itself a magnificent testimonial to his intelligence, zeal and energy, and was conceded to be the one surpassing feature of the World's Fair of 1904.

Chairman Wilson made a brief visit to the Philippine Islands in May, 1903, to arrange plans, and upon his return undertook the construction of the buildings and the beautifying of the grounds.

Forty-seven acres of rolling country, lying for the most part on an elevation of the southwestern section of the World's Fair grounds, were assigned to the Philippine Exhibit. The work of construction consisted in building a miniature city with streets and parks and complete sewerage, water, and electric light and fire alarm system. The ground plan included a central park or plaza, beautifully ornamented by the landscape gardener's art, the sides of the quadrangle being occupied respectively by the Cathedral, or Educational Building, the typical Manila House, the Commerce Building, and the Government or Administration Building, each of these structures being filled with appropriate exhibits. In addition there were separate exhibit buildings devoted to Forestry, to Mines and Metallurgy, to Agriculture and Horticulture, to Fish and Game, and to Ethnology, all artistically placed. A reproduction of the ancient walls of Manila commanded the main approach to the Philippine grounds. After crossing a miniature reproduction of the Bridge of Spain which spans the Pasig river at Manila, the visitor entered the Philippine Reservation through the real gate. Villages, typical of Philippine life from the lowest grade to the better class, surrounded the main buildings, while on the south side were the quarters, camps, and parade grounds respectively of the Philippine Constabulary and the Philippine Scouts. The "Manila Observatory," with a large out-door relief map on the east, and a hospital and office building in a convenient space on the west part of the grounds, and the usual complement of buildings occupied by concessionaires as restaurants, places of entertainment, and booths, completed the scheme.

Each and every building constructed under Philippine auspices is typical of the architecture of the Islands. Vast quantities of bamboo and nipa brought from the Archipelago were used in the construction of the native villages, as well as in the Forestry, Mines, Agricultural, and Fish and Game Buildings. The visitor familiar with Philippine scenes was struck with the accuracy of the reproduction which he beheld.

While the expenditure for the exhibit has far exceeded the amount originally contemplated by the Philippine Commission, due to many causes and conditions not necessary here to discuss, the consensus of opinion as gathered from visitors is that it has been worth all it has cost and more, in giving to the people of the United States a more intimate knowl-

edge of the resources and possibilities of the Philippine Islands than they could acquire other than by an actual and extended visit.

The exhibit was, moreover, an honest one. While all of the seventy or more groups of people in the Archipelago could not be represented, there were the least civilized in the Negritos and the Igorots; the semi-civilized in the Bagobos and the Moros, and the civilized and cultured in the Visayans, as well as in the Constabulary and Scout organizations. In all other respects, commercially, industrially, and socially, the exhibit was a faithful portrayal.

Much of interest not here described will be gathered from the illustrations appended.

On account of weather and other conditions, the exhibit was not formally opened on April 30, when the gates of the main exposition were thrown open to the public, the opening taking place about six weeks later.

The official staff of the Board at this time was as follows:

Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, Chairman.

Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, Member and Director of Exhibits.

Mr. Pedro A. Paterno, Member.

Dr. Leon M. Guerrero, Secretary.

Mr. Edmund A. Felder, Executive Officer.

Mr. Carson Taylor, Disbursing Officer.

Mr. H. C. Lewis, Cashier.

Rev. José Algué, S. J., Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau and Director of the Philippine Exposition Observatory.

Captain M. C. Butler, U. S. A., Director of Supplies.

Captain Llewellyn P. Williamson, Medical Department, U. S. A., Medical Director.

Mr. Charles L. Hall, Chief, Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Charles P. Fenner, Chief, Department of Commerce and Manufactures and Representative of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila.

Mr. A. R. Hager, Chief, Department of Education.

Dr. Albert E. Jenks, Chief, Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, and Chief, Department of Ethnology, Philippine Exposition.

Mr. Roy Hopping, Chief, Department of Mines and Metallurgy.

Mr. Herbert S. Stone, Chief, Department of Publicity.

Mr. Alfred C. Newell, Chief, Department of Exploitation.

Mr. Wm. N. Swarthout, Editor of Manila Times, on Special Duty.

Mr. George P. Linden, Curator of Exhibits.

Captain F. E. Cofren, P. C., on duty with Constabulary exhibit.

Mr. Antonio G. Escamilla, Assistant Secretary.

Captain George S. Clark, Purchasing Agent.

Mr. A. E. Anderson, Architect.

Mr. James D. Lalor, Chief Engineer.

Miss Pilar Zamora, Superintendent of Model School.

Mr. José Quadras, Superintendent of Conchology.

In addition to this official staff, there was a large force of clerks, laborers, etc., employed in installing and maintaining the exhibits.

In spite of the hard rains, the Philippine Exposition was formally opened to the public on June 18, and Colonel Edwards as representative of the Secretary of War, transferred the exhibits to President Francis. In the presence of a large crowd, the parade of eleven hundred natives, ranging from the uniformed Scouts to the simply garbed Igorots, passed

in review before the Secretary of the Treasury, Honorable Leslie M. Shaw, President Francis, General John C. Bates, Commanding the Northern Division of the United States Army, Colonel Edwards, and other distinguished visitors. The stand was decorated with American flags and the arms of the Philippines, with the devices of the different provinces.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. José Algué, S. J., Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau. Dr. Wilson, Chairman of the Board, then spoke of the collection of exhibits and the preparation of the Exposition. He was followed by Colonel Edwards who read a number of congratulatory telegrams from President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and others. Addresses were also made by Mayor Wells, President Francis, and Dr. Niederlein, Director of Exhibits.

August 13, the anniversary of the fall of Manila, was set aside by the Exposition authorities as "Philippine Day" and for a week or more before that date was widely advertised. At 10.30 in the morning, over 6,000 soldiers of the United States formed at the parade entrance, escorted the guest of honor, the Secretary of War, and other distinguished guests, through the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the Philippine Reservation. In the grand stand many veterans of the Philippine campaigns were gathered: General Humphrey, General Merritt, General Chas. King, General Smith, General Bell, General Bates, General Hale, General Wheaton, Colonel Edwards, and others, together with President Francis, Mayor Wells, the officials of the Philippine Exposition and many of the Honorary Filipino Commissioners. Secretary Taft made a memorable speech on the opportunities in the Philippines and the proper legislation to secure the best results. Honorable Benito Legarda, President of the Honorary Commission, spoke of the feeling of the Filipinos toward America and American government of the Islands, and the gratification of the members of the Commission over the representation at St. Louis. Dr. Wilson, Congressman John Allen, and others also spoke.

Many Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors of States, as well as other public men of note, visited and studied the Philippine Exhibit, and likewise representatives of the leading universities and colleges of the country came and were interested and instructed.

Vice President-elect Fairbanks visited the Exhibit in November, and left with expressions of deep regret that he did not have ample time at his disposal to devote to a close and critical study of the exhibit in all of its phases.

On the afternoon of November 26, President's Day, the Philippine Reservation was honored with a visit by the President of the United States. President Roosevelt had in advance expressed a desire to see as much of the Philippine Exhibit as possible, in the brief time allotted. He arrived with his party at 3.45 P. M., the Presidential salute being fired by the artillery squad attached to the Philippine Scouts. A combination musical and calisthenic drill was immediately given by the Scouts, under Major Johnston, and the Constabulary Battalion, under Major Haskell, after which the President was conducted through the Igorot village, the Forestry, Government, Manila, and Educational Buildings, the Model School, the Bagobo village, the Agricultural Building, the Lanao Moro, Samal Moro, and Visayan villages in succession. As a time-saving expedient, the Negritos had been taken to the Igorot village, and the members of all of the villages were brought together for final review in

the Visayan village at the close. The President showed a deep interest in the exhibit and expressed great appreciation of its scope and magnitude.

THE FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

GEO. P. LINDEN, CHIEF.

This exhibit was installed in a handsome and characteristic bamboo and nipa structure of the bungalow type. The exhibit itself was the wonder and admiration of visitors; those in a position to know, asserting that it was the most complete and elaborate of its kind ever gotten together. Certainly no other forestry exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition equaled it in variety or splendor.

The installation of the Forestry Exhibit was completed on the opening day. The interior of the building was divided into four parts, of which two were utilized to show the woods in the rough, and planed and polished states; the third being used to display the Forestry by-products, and the last to contain the finished products made into furniture. This display showed the skill of the Filipino workmen in cabinet making, carving, in-laid wood work, etc., and demonstrated the possibilities of the various woods.

THE WOOD EXHIBIT.

Directly in the central aisle were two pieces of Calantas, or "Philippine Cedar," 36x5 feet in size, one highly polished, and the other in the rough state, showing the daily work of cutting with an ordinary frame saw by Chinese workmen.

On the left side of the Calantas wood, the Timber Testing Laboratory of the Manila Bureau of Forestry exhibited some of the commercially known woods, giving all known data relating to same, the vulgar and scientific names, locality, distribution, uses and prices on beach and market in Manila.

On the right side of the Calantas woods, sections of trees eight feet high were shown in pairs, one in the rough and one in the polished state. Above both exhibits some very fine specimens of boards one inch thick, from eighteen to thirty inches wide and twelve to eighteen feet long were displayed. On either side of these columns smaller samples of woods were shown in pyramids. Directly in the center of the building in the rotunda, was a column of woods twenty feet high made of the respective varieties, Narra, Supa, Tindalo, Guijo, all highly polished. The entire wall space of the building was covered with planks sixteen feet high, shown in pairs, planed and varnished. In the southeast and southwest parts of the building, extremely large samples of Narra, Calantas and Tindalo were displayed, each being fourteen to sixteen feet long, not less than three to four feet wide and ranging from six to eight inches in thickness. There was also a Narra table top nine feet and seven inches in diameter.

THE BY-PRODUCTS.

This section of the building was lined with show cases in which were principally displayed gums, resins, medicinal plants, seeds, fruits, oil seeds, oils and perfumes. In the interior were pyramids of Brea, Gum

Almaciga (Dammar) Gum Arabic and torches made of palm leaves and resin and some cocoanuts. In the corner of the northeast end of the building a pyramid of gutta percha and sections of gutta percha trees were to be seen. In a wall case were rubber samples of different qualities, and manufactured articles of calabash and cocoanuts.

Directly above this show case textile fibres, barks, and gogo were displayed. Manufactured articles in the fourth section consisted of tables, chiffoniers, sideboards, wardrobes, desks, trunks, bedsteads, all highly polished, while some were artistically carved and inlaid with ivory.

The Bureau of Forestry, Manila, exhibited specimens of tested timber, models showing transportation of logs, a large collection of photographs, and also a large herbarium of the Philippine flora. Through the entire building suspended from the rafters, were textile barks, fibres, hammocks, raincoats, and wooden-ware mounted on shields. On the veranda, rattans, bamboo timber in the rough, tan and dye barks, fruits of timber trees, rattan chairs, and benches were displayed.

The total number of exhibitors in this department was twelve hundred and ninety-four. The Superior Jury approved the following awards:

Grand Prize, three; Gold Medal, twenty-four; Silver Medal, thirty-nine; Bronze Medal, thirty-two; Honorable Mention, two hundred and seven; total number awards granted, three hundred and five.

On August 5th, the Filipino students arrived, and eight were detailed to the Forestry Building to explain the different exhibits to visitors.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

CHAS. P. FENNER, CHIEF.

While in the Philippines, Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, of the Philippine Exposition Board, conceived the idea of making a commercial exhibit, showing the articles of importation, their cost, method of packing, etc., and it was carried to a most successful conclusion. Much interest in Philippine commercial matters, which can but result in benefit to both American and Philippine business men was awakened. Exhibitors of samples of imports in this department have been awarded suitable medals and diplomas for their collaboration, and the wisdom of the scheme has been fully demonstrated.

The work of installation began February 20th and was concluded on June 16th, after which date the Commerce Building was continuously open to the public. This work was accomplished in the building of nineteen wall cases, placing of thirty smaller cases, setting up and finishing three large private cases for cigars and cigarettes, and building a platform and setting up five large private cases for liquors, building a platform for a large exhibit of rope and hemp and installing nearly eight thousand exhibits. Most of the exhibits were installed in cases, but some of the larger articles were installed without enclosure.

The jury work was taken up on the arrival of the Honorary Commissioners and the number of awards recommended by the jury in the Commerce Building was as follows:

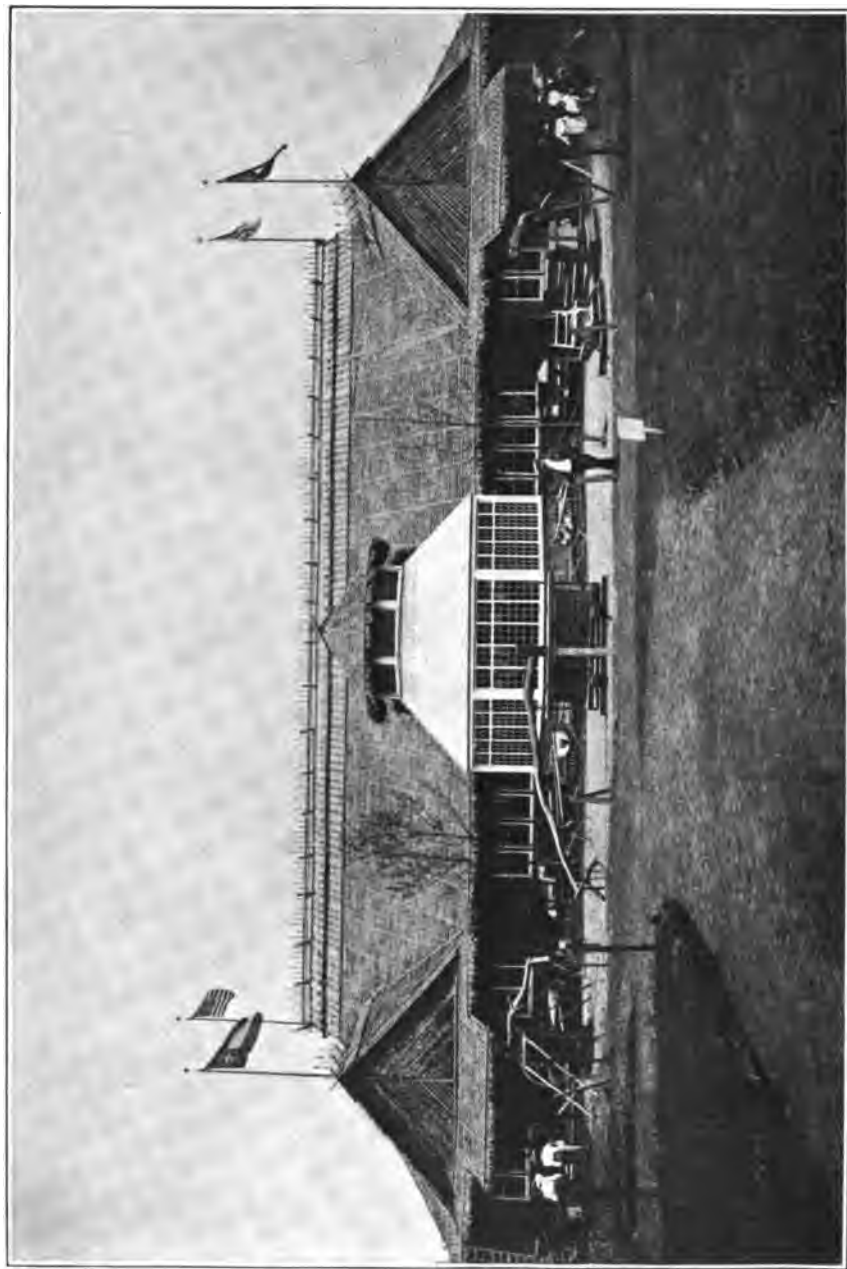
For actual exhibitors: Grand Prize, eleven; Gold Medal, twenty-eight; Silver Medal, eighteen; Bronze Medal, forty; Honorable Mention, two hundred and seventy-one; Special Gold Medal, one.



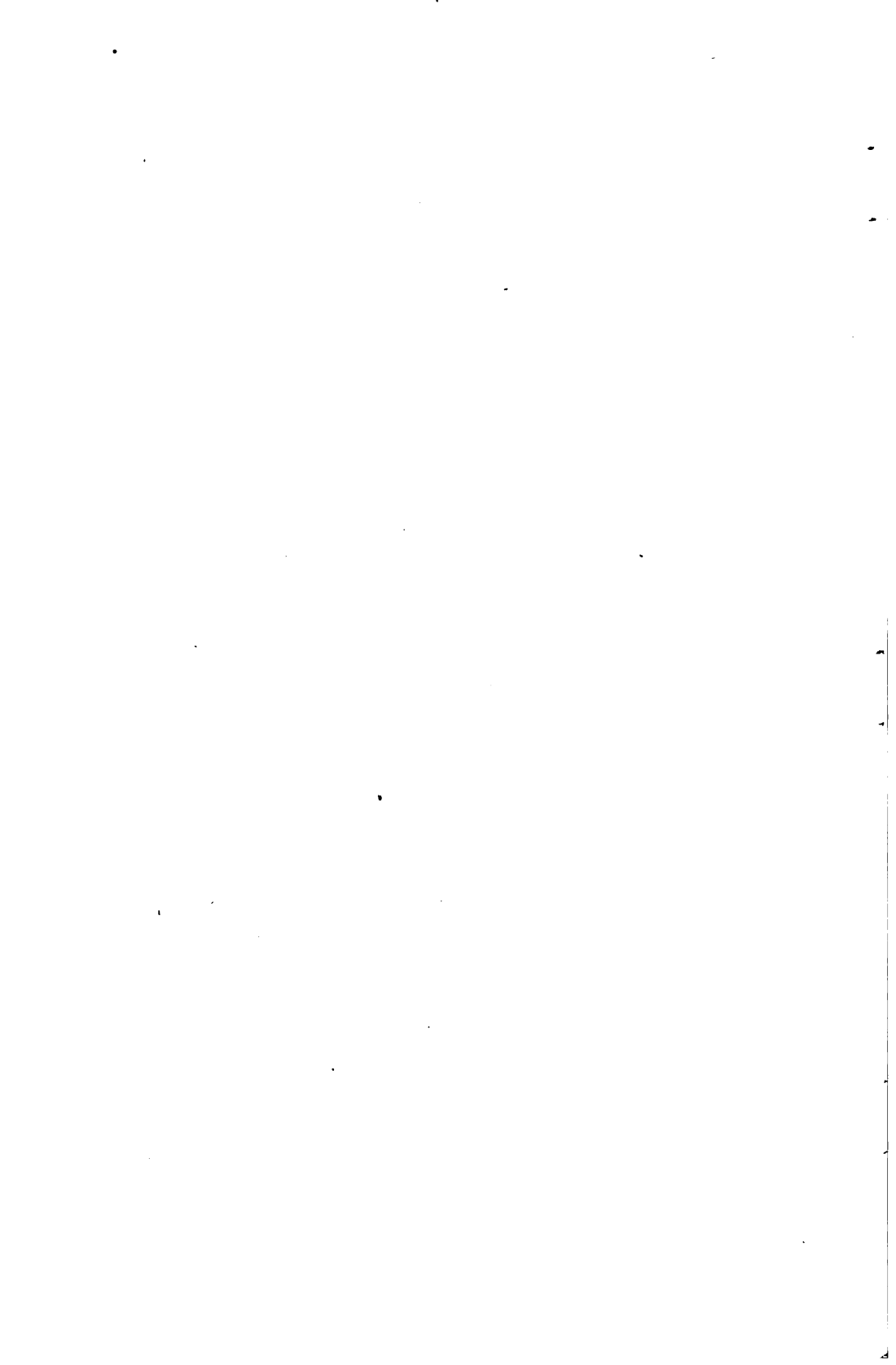
COMMERCE BUILDING

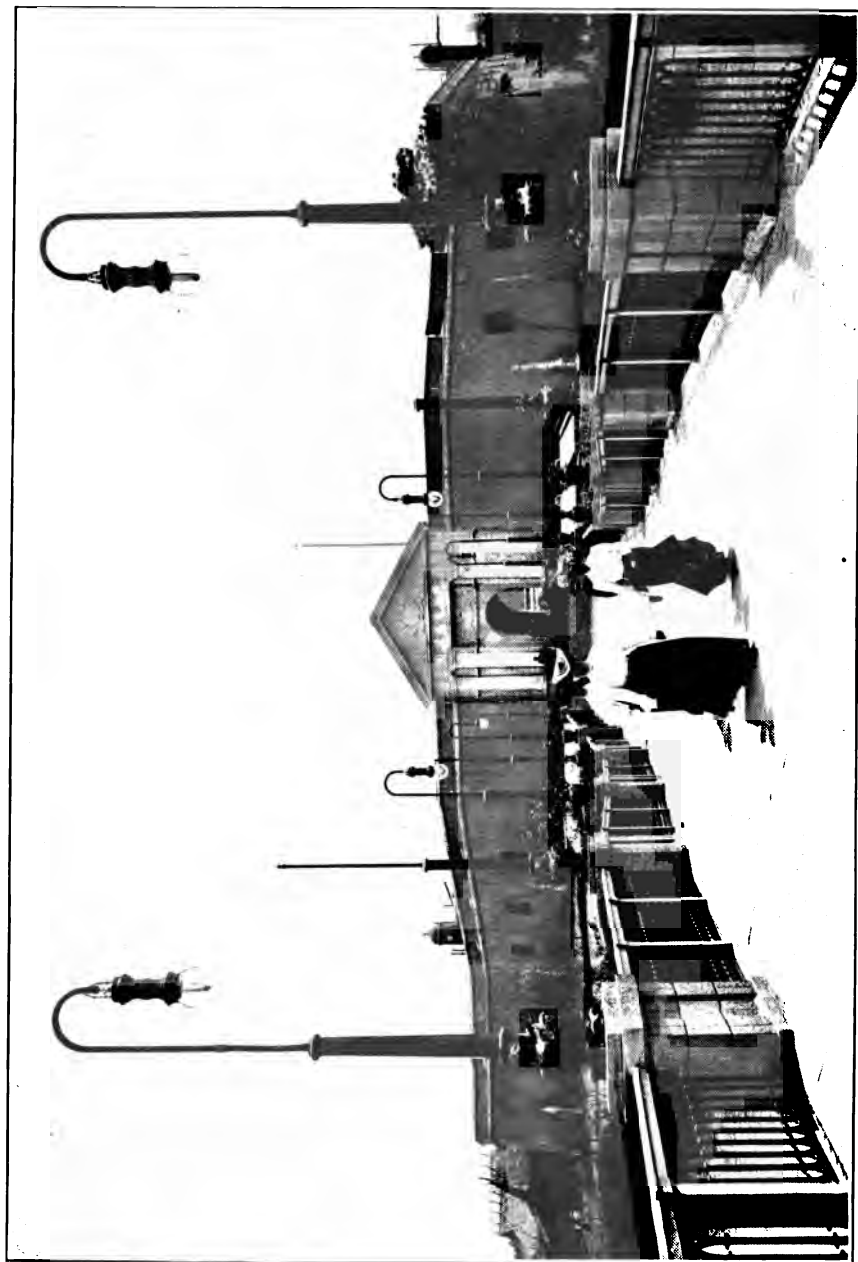


FORESTRY BUILDING

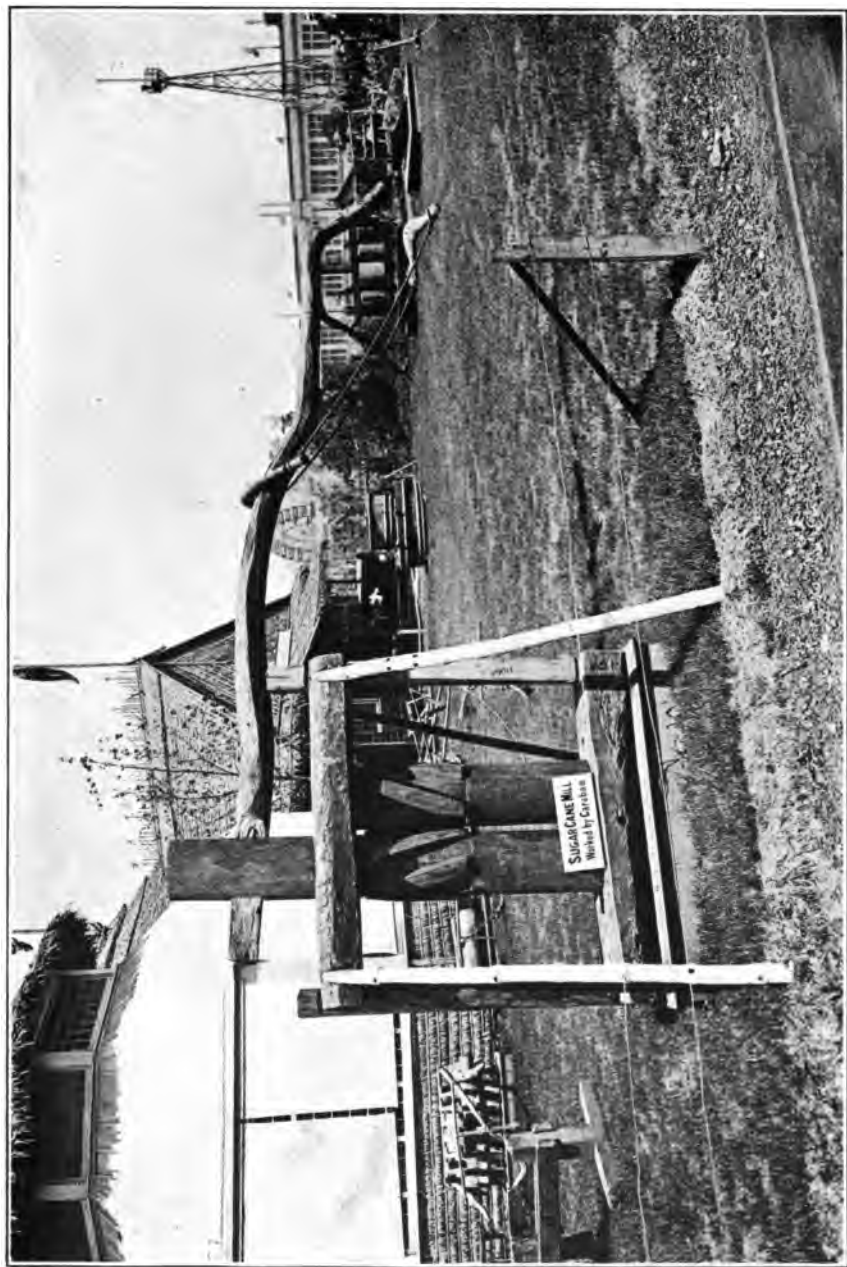


AGRICULTURAL BUILDING





BRIDGE OF SPAIN



SUGAR CANE MILL AND FRONT OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

For collaborators: Grand Prize, seven; Gold Medal, one; Special Gold Medal, one; Silver Medal, twenty-one; Bronze Medal, twelve; Honorable mention, eight.

It is difficult to make the installation of a purely commercial exhibit attractive but with the material and facilities at hand a creditable showing was made.

The most attractive installation in the building was that of the liquors of Ynchausti and Company, of Manila, who were awarded a Gold Medal for the exhibit and a Special Gold Medal for the superiority of the installation over all others in the department. The Grand Prize was also awarded this concern for its exhibit of rope, which was most attractively installed and elicited favorable comment as to its appearance and superior quality. Their hemp, which was used largely for decorative purposes, was awarded a Gold Medal and they received also a Gold Medal for their exhibit of sugar.

The exhibits of the Germinal and Insular Cigar factories each received the Grand Prize and were most attractively displayed in beautiful native Philippine hard wood cases.

The display of "El Sport" also received a Grand Prize and was one of the most creditable in the building.

Gold Medals were awarded for the exhibits of hemp by Warner, Barnes and Company, McLeod and Company, and Smith, Bell and Company, the latter concern receiving also a Grand Prize for its exhibit of copra.

The San Miguel Brewery was awarded a Grand Prize for the excellence and reputation of its product. The Ylang-Ylang industry was represented by Stahl & Rumcker, Legarda & Tuason, and H. G. Lane, the first two of whom received Gold Medals and the latter a Silver Medal. Legarda & Tuason were also awarded a Gold Medal for their exhibit of distilled liquors. For the small but very good exhibit of rope of B. Valenzuela, a Gold Medal was awarded.

The Commercial Library, consisting of the Philippine tariff and Customs Administrative Act, Public Laws and Resolutions passed by the Civil Commission and other books of interest, have served excellently as works of reference.

This Department was in receipt of many inquiries as to commercial matters in the Islands and disseminated much valuable information among American business men, intending investors, and others interested.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS AND FINE ARTS.

DR. LEON M. GUERRERO, CHIEF.

LIBERAL ARTS.

The objects belonging to this department were installed in the two wings on the ground floor of the Government Building, while the Fine Arts exhibit was placed in the Art Gallery formed by the rear wing of the building. Taking advantage of the available facilities, they were arranged so as to give unity to the whole, notwithstanding their variety, thus giving pleasing effect to the eye.

A collection of mollusks of great scientific value belonging to Mr. Quadras, and a collection of insects were placed, respectively, in the right

18, 1904. The exhibit was divided into two sections; the Meteorologico-Seismic, and the Geographical.

The meteorologico-seismic section was represented by a model first class meteorologico-seismic station, which was awarded the Grand Prize by the Philippine International Jury of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The station was provided not only with the instruments generally found in first-class meteorologico-seismic stations, such as thermometers, barometers and barographs, anemometers, and anemographs, pluviometers, and pluviographs, psychrometers and psychrographs, sunshine recorder, vaporimeter, and scismographs, but also with instruments that have been recently invented, and which are to be found only in a few well appointed observatories. First in importance among these instruments is the Baro-cyclone-meter of Rev. José Algué, S. J. This instrument together with the Refraction Nephoscope of the same inventor was awarded the Grand Prize. The others are the Universal Microseismograph of the Vicentini type, built by Mr. Ramon Trinidad and other mechanics of the Manila Observatory, under the direction of Rev. José Algué, S. J., who also modified the vertical part of the apparatus, which was awarded a Gold Medal; the Seismographic pendulum of Fr. Suraz, S. J., built by the same mechanics, also merited a Gold Medal; the two types of ceraunographs, the Odenbach's and the Fenyi's; the first-named one is a duplicate of the only ceraunograph existing in the new continent, while the other is the first ceraunograph built according to the plans of the inventor, who is the only one that has experimented extensively in this line in the old continent. These two last named instruments, on account of their not being made by persons in any way connected with the Philippines, were not awarded any prize, since the Philippine International Jury was only authorized to give prizes to persons and things connected with the Philippines. All of these instruments have been in working order since the beginning of the Exposition, and two daily observations have been taken by Mr. Roman Trinidad.

The Geographical section consisted principally of the big outdoor relief map of the Philippine Islands already described. This map is supplemented by eight other relief maps showing the rainfall and wind direction in the Islands both during the dry and wet seasons, the mines and mineral springs, the political and religious divisions, the ethnography, the earthquake frequency, the forestry and agriculture. There were also exhibited several maps of small importance, such as the relief map of Manila Bay, the Map of Manila and surrounding towns, used by General Otis, early maps of the Philippines, etc. This collection of maps was awarded the Grand Prize. There are also two maps of Mindanao made by Filipino draughtsman, exhibited by the Society of Jesus of the Philippines, that have been given a Gold Medal. The two books, "El Archipelago Filipino," and "Labor Evangelica," exhibited by the Society of Jesus of the Philippines, and by Rev. Pablo Pastells, S. J., respectively were each awarded a Gold Medal. This building was honored by the presence of many intelligent visitors who admired not only the completeness of the meteorologico-seismic Station, but also the skill shown by the Filipinos in preparing the maps.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

A. B. HAGER, CHIEF.

The educational exhibit was installed in a large well lighted building which was a miniature of the Manila Cathedral. Central walls and alcoves, covered with green burlap, were erected to provide wall space, and two hundred and twenty square meters of space were thus provided. In preparing the exhibit the first step was to enlist the co-operation of the American and Filipino Teachers in the Government schools, about two thousand in number, and as many as possible of the teachers of private schools. To this end, circulars were sent to each American teacher, and visits were made to the school divisions near Manila. Supplies of school materials, uniform paper for written work, etc., were sent by the Bureau of Education, which gave every assistance possible to schools that requested such material. Letters were written to a number of educators in America requesting personal expressions as to what they would find most interesting in a Philippine educational exhibit. In response, many helpful suggestions were received.

The Educational exhibit, known as "Department A" of the Philippine Exposition Board, contained collections sent by four hundred and thirty-eight exhibitors and consisted of eight thousand five hundred and forty-two exhibits.

Those received before leaving Manila were listed in duplicate card catalogues and those received in St. Louis since that date were added to these catalogues. In one of these the cards were arranged in order of serial card numbers. In the other, the cards were divided into eight groups and sub-divided into classes corresponding to the Exposition divisions and sub-divisions of "Department A," and the various exhibitors—in most schools, were alphabetically arranged in each class. By this arrangement it was a very simple matter to locate any exhibit by number or to obtain data regarding the exhibit from any school or school division.

Labels of various sizes were freely used throughout the collection to give visitors information regarding collections and conditions of school work in the Philippines, particularly where these conditions are different from those of the United States.

Written work was displayed in flat top wall cases arranged according to school divisions, some of the typical work being shown open under glass. These cases are so arranged that they may be opened without disturbing this displayed work to give access to other written work of the division. Notices were printed on each case as follows:

"Teachers or students who wish to examine the work contained in this case may obtain access to it for reference by applying at the office in this building."

The industrial exhibits and photographs filled thirty glazed show cases and the wall space around these cases, and were arranged by school divisions. These show cases varied in size from 1-2 to 7 cubic meters. The photographs were placed in glazed frames screwed to the walls, each bearing exhibit numbers and descriptive label.

The Philippine Jury of "Department A," after careful examination of the exhibits, submitted their list of awards to the Superior Jury. The revised list of awards contained eight Grand Prizes, as follows: The Secretary of Public Instruction, and the General Superintendent of Education, on the exhibit as a whole; The Philippine Model School; Laguna

High School; Liceo de Manila, secondary school; the Philippine Nautical School; the Philippine Normal School, and the University of Santo Tomas.

Thirty Gold Medals, seventy-one Silver Medals, one hundred and ten Bronze Medals, and three hundred and twenty-three Honorable Mentions were also awarded.

The Model School was in session after July 19th in a typical nipa and bamboo school house, especially arranged for exhibition purposes. It was in charge of Miss Pilar Zamora, a Tagalog teacher, who is a teacher in the Philippine Normal School. Two sessions were held daily, except Monday, the first from 9 to 10.30 for children from the Visayan Village, and from 10.30 to 11.30 for children from the villages of the non-Christian tribes. The latter included children of the Bontoc Igorot, Suyoc Igorot, Bagobo, Tinguian, Samal Moro, and Lanao Moro tribes.

The number of visitors to the Educational Building and Model School was very large, the number visiting the school during the two and one-half hours session often being by actual count over two thousand. Interest in this exhibit and the Exposition as a whole was stimulated by the distribution, early in the year, of folders descriptive of the Philippine Exposition and particularly of the educational features to some eighty thousand teachers in the States nearest St. Louis.

At the annual meeting of the National Educational Association papers on Philippine education were read by Dr. E. B. Bryan, former General Superintendent of Education, Miss Pilar Zamora, Superintendent of the Model School, and Mr. A. R. Hager.

A register of visiting teachers was kept from the opening day and contains some twenty thousand names. Many of the schools which sent exhibits included letters from the pupils to American boys and girls. These letters have been distributed to teachers who were interested and who have agreed to see that they are answered. This promises to result in an interesting correspondence between school children in the Philippines, and those in all parts of the United States.

An interesting feature of the exhibit was a record, with data, of each Filipino Student in America. The records of students sent to America at the expense of the Insular Government were furnished by Mr. W. A. Sutherland. Those of other students were obtained by writing to the directors of schools and universities concerned. In some cases these were accompanied by photographs. The visits of American teachers from the Philippines have made it possible to give interested visitors information with regard to school conditions in the Archipelago. Assistance has been given in this way to teachers desiring to go to the Philippines, to publishers in the preparation of special text-books, to correspondents, lecturers, and others.

Miss Pilar Zamora delivered an address on Philippine Education at Chautauqua, New York, on the afternoon of August 11. A letter received later from George E. Vincent states that Miss Zamora made a very favorable impression. This trip was at the expense of the Chautauqua Institution.

While the Filipino students were visiting the Exposition a number of them were on duty at all times in the Educational Building. They were instructed as to the location of the various exhibits and points of particular interest and their services in explaining these points to visitors were valuable. They made an admirable impression.



EDUCATIONAL BUILDING



IGOROT, MORO AND NEGRITO CLASS AT MODEL SCHOOL
MISS ZAMORA NEAR THE WINDOW.



IGOTOT CLASS LEAVING THE MODEL SCHOOL



VISAYAN CLASS, MODEL SCHOOL

The following literature was distributed to interested visitors at the Educational Exhibit: Philippine Exposition Folder No. 1; Catalogue of "El Liceo de Manila;" Circular letter to Philippine teachers used in giving directions for work in collecting exhibits; Bulletins of the Philippine Bureau of Education; the Philippine Normal School Prospectus for 1903-04; Prospectus of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades for 1904-05; Prospectus of the Philippine Nautical School for the year 1904-5; Industrial Exhibits of Philippine Schools at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Courses of Instruction for the Public Schools of the Philippine Islands. A special folder "Education in the Philippines," prepared by Mr. Hager, was also distributed.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

CHAS. L. HALL, CHIEF.

The Agricultural Building was sufficiently completed by March 15th to permit the installation of the thousands of exhibits, classified, so that it could have been opened to the public on April 30th. This, however, was not allowed, as the Board decided not to open any building until all were ready.

The exhibits in this department were embraced in groups from Nos. 78 to 104, in the official classification of the Exhibit Department. The exhibits represented agriculture, horticulture, and land transportation. The material on exhibition consisted of all raw and manufactured products of the soil, together with crude native implements employed in the cultivation of land as well as native machinery for the preparation of such products for the market, illustrating in as complete a manner as possible the old processes of raising the various crops of the Islands.

Among the cereals were large and interesting collections of rice, both hulled and in the hull, representing hundreds of varieties and sub-varieties grown in the different Islands of the Archipelago. These varieties were divided into two groups, namely; Palay de secano or mountain rice, which is cultivated without irrigation, and palay de regadio, or valley rice, which is cultivated in rice paddies and by irrigation. There was also to be seen samples of wheat grown at some of the experiment stations established by the Insular Bureau of Agriculture. Samples of corn or maize, millet, sorghum, peas, beans, and lentils were also exhibited. The maize is eaten by the natives in the boiled or roasted state, or is ground into meal, but is never fed to cattle or poultry.

There was also a large collection of all kinds of tropical and European vegetable seeds, together with seeds of various kinds of pumpkins, squash, calabash, and cucumbers grown in the Islands. The collection of oils and oil producing seeds consisted of samples of sesame, peanut, castor, pili, palo maria, tanga-tanga, tuba-tuba, copra or dried coconuts, etc. The latter is a great article of export, almost the entire crop being shipped to Marseilles, France, to the soap factories there.

The delicately scented Ylang-Ylang extract is also included in the above group, being extensively used as a base for the best Parisian perfumes. Flours of various kinds, such as are produced from rice, aror, sweet potatoes, sago, etc., were represented. Samples of all kinds of

condiments and peppers, also achuete and indigo were extensively exhibited.

The collection of wild and cultivated fruits, vegetables, and tubers preserved in formaldehyde was a very interesting one and undoubtedly the first collection of its kind seen in America.

Samples of unrefined sugar of different grades, together with the preserved cane were also displayed with the crude native machinery used in the extraction of the sugar.

Samples of alcohol, wines and vinegar produced from various palm saps or grain and sugar were well represented. The collection of fibers and textiles was a very complete one. It consisted of several varieties of shrub cotton in white, yellow, and brown varieties, together with the cloth made of this cotton by natives on crude hand looms, and the tree cotton variety, which is principally used by the natives for filling pillows. In the fiber exhibit were samples of hemp, maguey, piña, and textile barks of all kinds, together with samples of cloth and rope manufactured from them.

The honey and beeswax exhibited was produced by wild bees. Church tapers manufactured from this wax formed a part of this group.

The large collection of tobacco exhibited in this building was of a very high grade, the best qualities coming from the provinces of Isabela, Cagayan and Abra.

The native agricultural tools and implements, sugar cane mills, wagons, sleds, and all kinds of native crude machinery were illustrated both in natural sizes and models.

There was also a good display of the soils best adapted to the raising of the different crops of agricultural products. There was also exhibited a very fine collection of models and natural size conveyances representing land transportation.

A large collection of native hats and baskets in endless varieties was scattered throughout the building.

The conservatory built in the center of the building on the south side contained a very interesting collection of orchids and tree ferns from the Philippines.

Owing to the unusually large amount of material, every available space was occupied, leaving barely enough room for visitors to circulate through the building.

Some of the larger agricultural implements were displayed on the lawn in front and in the rear of the building, as no available space could be obtained inside.

Exhibits were cared for in ninety-three Japanese show cases, forty inches wide, seven feet high and one foot deep; six show cases forty feet wide, seven feet high, and two feet deep; four show cases six feet wide, seven feet high, and two feet deep; five square show cases six feet wide, seven feet high, and six feet deep. Other exhibits too large to be placed in show cases were cared for on four hundred and twenty feet of double shelving and on tables eighty feet long by twelve feet wide.

The exhibits in this building numbered over twenty thousand individual pieces, many of them being duplicates, they were exhibited under the same number. The work of labeling the exhibits in the Agricultural Building was accomplished about July 10th.

In making decisions as to the proper awards to be given exhibitors, the Agricultural Jury was very careful in its selections for high awards and

comparatively few were allowed. The following number of awards were granted in the Department of Agriculture:

Nine Grand Prizes; fifty-four Gold Medals; one hundred and seventy-nine Silver Medals, one hundred and forty-five Bronze Medals; four hundred and sixty-three Honorable Mentions.

In the division of Land Transportation, the following awards were granted; five Gold Medals; six Silver Medals; eight Bronze Medals; three Honorable Mentions.

The live stock department was represented in a very small way, and the few exhibits consisted in publications on animal diseases. Only three awards were granted.

In the Department of Horticulture, the exhibits were all in very good order and proved to be exceedingly interesting to the general public which day after day filled the building to its utmost capacity.

The original intention of bringing before the American public and the world at large all the natural resources of the Philippine Islands has been well carried out in this exhibit and beneficent results will follow.

FISH AND GAME AND WATER TRANSPORTATION.

JOSE QUADRAS, CHIEF.

The Fish and Game Building, situated in the extreme northern part of the Exposition Grounds, overlooked Arrowhead Lake. The material used in its construction, with the exception of the floor, was entirely Philippine, consisting of nipa palm, leaf thatch, bamboo, rattan and palm tree. The structure was in the shape of the letter T, with a floor space of forty-four hundred square feet, and represented a "Camarin" or Philippine warehouse.

The building was divided into two sections; the first containing a floor space of seventeen hundred square feet, was devoted to the game exhibit, while the second, containing a floor space of thirty-two hundred square feet, was devoted to fish, fishing apparatus, shells, etc.

The exhibits of this department were displayed in show cases purchased in Japan by the Philippine Exposition Board, and were all worthy of critical inspection.

At the entrance was a fine specimen of the Timaru, a species of wild buffalo (*Bubalus, mindorensis*, Haude); to the left quite a complete collection of birds, well mounted and scientifically labeled, and to the right a fine collection of the enormous fruit bats, and some of the skins of these bats, which are of great commercial value. Large collections of birds' eggs, attractively displayed; numerous specimens of deer and boar; carabao heads; tusks, and a few specimens of stuffed wild boars and deer; fine specimen of python, twenty-one feet long and one foot in diameter, and a collection of crocodiles and the large iguanas, usually called lizards, were prominent features in the collection.

A numerous collection of nets for fishing and for the hunting of deer and wild boar, with some of the snares, game traps, bows and arrows completely covered and festooned the ceiling and walks. A large and complete collection of fish, including some very rare species, were contained in jars and preserved by formaldehyde.

An exceedingly fine collection of shells of the Philippines occupying a space of forty-eight square yards, was installed in the Government Building for want of space in the Fish and Game Building. This collection was awarded a Grand Prize, and a Gold Medal was given to Mr. Quadras, Collaborator, the owner and collector.

There was also a collection of corals, gorgonias or sponge-corals, having a spread of about five feet.

The collection of fishing nets, fish traps, and other apparatus contained samples of every conceivable variety used in the Philippine Islands, including a full sized fish run, in the middle of Arrowhead Lake, made of bamboo and installed under the direction of Mr. Quadras, the Chief, by members of the Philippine Constabulary.

The water transportation exhibit was represented by numerous boats and smaller craft, from the primitive "dug-out" to the large Moro pirate junk, including also a large casco or lighter, with its characteristic suali curved covering used in the Philippines for transporting goods from the vessel in the harbor to the docks.

The large specimens formed a floating exhibit on Arrowhead Lake, while in the Building were models of the highest types of modern steamships used in the Philippines.

The awards in the Department, as approved by the Superior Jury, were as follows:

Fish and Game: Grand Prize, two; Gold Medal, five; Silver Medal, ten; Bronze Medal, thirty-eight; Honorable Mention, two hundred and one.

Water transportation: Grand Prize, two; Gold Medal, three; Silver Medal, three; Bronze Medal, two; Honorable Mention, thirty-three.

MINES AND METALLURGY.

ROY HOPPING, CHIEF.

The Philippine Mines Building was not completed until three days after opening day, and cases and shelves were completed two weeks after opening day. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the opening of the shipping case was started about June 1, and on the 18, opening day, the main pavilion and two cases in the gallery were thrown open to the public, ten of the sixteen wall cases being temporarily installed.

The most important exhibits were: The cases of iron ores, those from Bulacan, Luzon, receiving a Grand Prize, three Silver Medals, and two Bronze Medals.

The complete coal exhibit, that from Cebu and Bataan Island each receiving a Gold Medal.

The exhibit of Gold and Gold quartz filled five wall cases and two small table cases, and received three Gold Medals, six Silver Medals, and four Bronze Medals.

Gold Medals were also given the exhibit of Basalt for heavy foundations and construction, marble from Romblon Island, a geological and mineralogical collection exhibited by the Mining Bureau, and Isuan Mineral water from Los Banos, Laguna, Luzon.

The exhibits which attracted popular attention were the stone water filters, some of which were installed in bamboo racks, made by Filipinos, and kept in operation continually; the Bagobo blacksmith shop, set up by

a Filipino, complete in every particular; the model of an Angat iron foundry, collected by Mr. Charles L. Hall, and the complete outfit showing the Igorot method of crushing, panning and smelting gold, with the wooden "pan" and palm leaf draining buckets used, and the gold "buttons" produced.

The fossil elephant from the Philippines was kindly determined by Professor Henry F. Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, to be the *Stegodon*, an extinct type and ancestor of the present elephant of Asia, proving that the Philippine Islands were formerly connected with Asia by land.

ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

DR. ALBERT E. JENKS, CHIEF.

The Ethnological collection was displayed in the Ethnology Building constructed around three sides of a square open court, the building being one hundred and nineteen feet long and eighty-eight feet wide, containing two long halls, one eighty-eight feet by thirty-seven, and one eighty-eight by thirty-nine and a shorter connecting hall thirty feet wide and fifty-three feet long. Over one of these long halls there were two chambers about thirty feet square each. The building contained about forty-five hundred square feet of surface behind glass cases, and about ninety-four hundred square feet of open wall and ceiling space covered with museum specimens, or a total of about thirteen hundred square feet where about eighteen hundred specimens were displayed.

Case 1, consisted of Bontoc Igorot head-axes.

Case 2, contained an exhaustive collection of Bontoc Igorot basket-work utensils used in domestic and field activities; also Benguet and Banawi Igorot carved wooden food bowls and spoons.

Case 3 consisted of Benguet Igorot baskets; wooden, clay, and metal pipes from the entire Igorot area of Northern Luzon; and a collection of Benguet Igorot copper pots and copper mining outfit.

Case 4 consisted of Bontoc Igorot spears, shields, and carved wooden human figures.

Case 5 contained Bontoc Igorot material as follows: men's basket hats, women's head-dress beads, men's boar-tusk armlets, and the earrings and ear-plugs worn by both men and women.

Case 6 was also of Bontoc Igorot material, consisting of bark garments of both the men and the women; some garments were of whole bark flayed from a tree, and soft like buckskin; others being woven of spun bark.

The ceilings and walls of the hall in which cases 1 to 6 were located, were covered with bark and cotton clothing made by the various Igorot people, such clothing as women's skirts and jackets, men's breech cloths and shirts and the various burial garments used upon both men and women. There was also a very large collection of shields and spears of the various Igorot people.

Case 7 held a very exhaustive collection of Negrito materials; also some excellent Galinga, Ibilao, Tinguian, and Mangiyan materials.

Case 8 contained a fine collection of Bagobo, Manobo, and Mandaya materials; it also had a collection of materials from the Tagakola, the Bilan, the Tiruray, and the Subano.

Case 9 contained a very complete collection of beautiful knives from the same people as are mentioned under the heading of case 8. There was also a large collection of Visayan war knives.

Case 10 contained a good collection of material from the little known Tagabanua people of the Island of Paragua.

Case 11 contained almost entirely Moro garments.

Case 12 contained looms filled with cloths in process of weaving. They were from a half dozen different tribes of people in the Archipelago.

The walls and ceilings of the hall in which cases 7 to 12 were located were covered with abaca or hemp garments of the people whose materials were displayed in case 8. These garments consisted of pantaloons, jackets, and head-cloths worn by both men and women.

The third hall contained, almost exclusively, materials from the various Mohammedanized people of the Archipelago, commonly called "Moros."

Case 13 contained Moro mats, various personal ornaments.

Case 14 contained saddles and bridles made and used by the Moros.

Case 15 contained a collection of crude string and wind instruments gathered from many places in the Archipelago; a rather complete set of Moro wooden musical instruments; also a set of bronze gongs used by the Moros as musical instruments and for beating sound messages from place to place.

Case 16 contained brass and bronze food bowls and jars, trays used by the Moros as tables, and a very perfect collection of brass, bronze, copper and silver betel-nut boxes.

Case 17 contained Moro knives called "kampilan," used almost exclusively by the Manguindanao and Lanao Moros of Mindanao.

Case 18 contained beautiful specimens of Moro armor, made of brass and carabao horn; it also contained a small collection of a unique knife called the "pira" and used exclusively by the Yakan Moros of Basilan.

Case 19 contained a very rare collection of knives called the "kris;" they have a wavy blade and are used by the Samal, Manguindanao, and Lanao Moros of Mindanao.

Case 20 contained Moro knives called the "barong" used almost exclusively by the Sulu of Jolo Archipelago.

Case 21 contained Moro knives called the "kris;" they have a straight blade and are used by the Samal, Manguindanao and Lanao people.

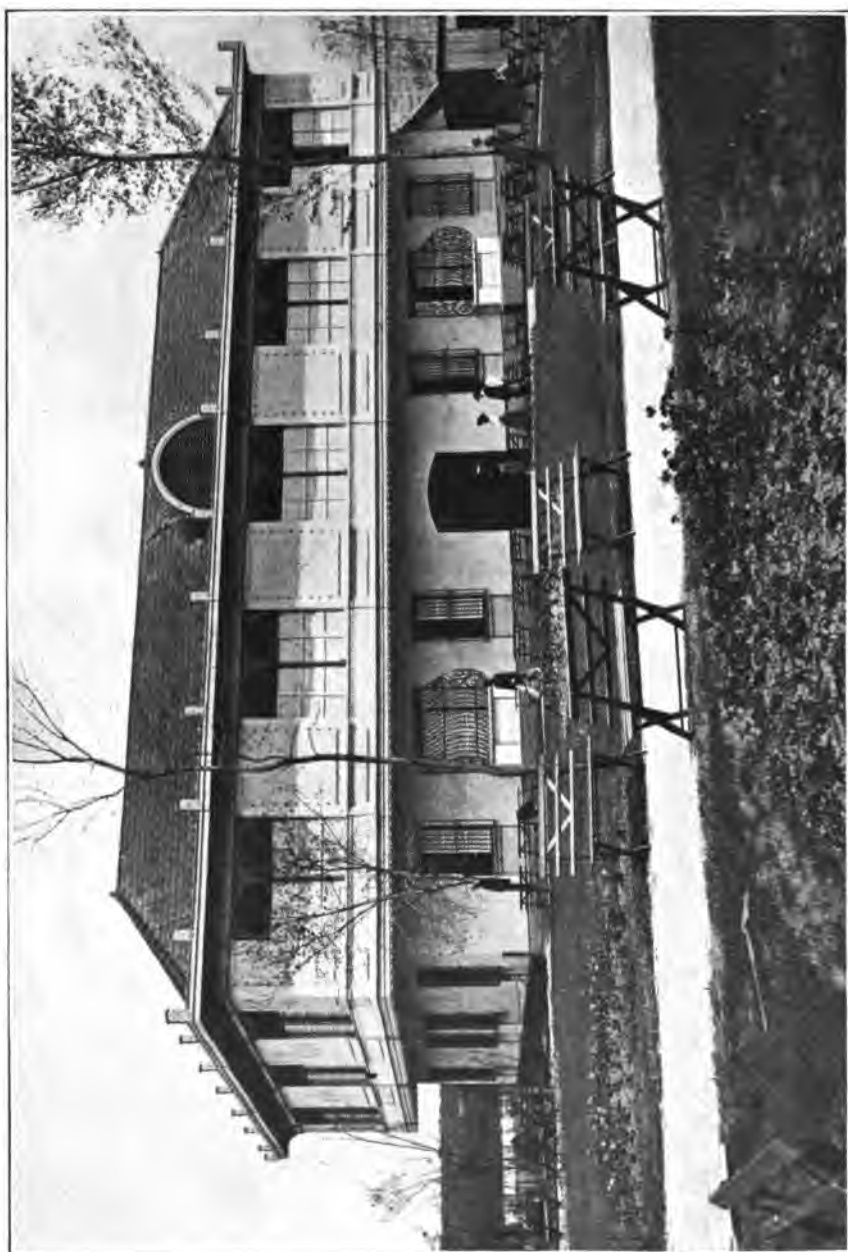
In this hall about twenty brass cannons, made and used by the Moros, were displayed on floor racks. The walls and ceiling of the hall were covered with brilliant clothing, woven and worn by the Moros, consisting of cotton and silk pantaloons, jackets, skirts, and head-dresses, worn by both the men and women; they contained also a fine collection of Moro shields, spears and hats.

On the second floor, in Chamber 4, there were displayed ten dozen frames of photographic enlargements and transparencies of various wild people in the Archipelago.

In room 5, also on the second floor, cases 21 to 33, inclusive, contained plaster-cast masks, busts, hands and feet of men in Bilibid Prison; two large revolving standards contained about a thousand photographs of men in Bilibid Prison.

Cases 34 and 35 contained skulls and other parts of skeletons of various Filipino people.

All of these specimens were displayed with the group labels of collection and place.



TYPICAL MANILA HOUSE

THE TYPICAL MANILA HOUSE.

VICTOR J. HALL, IN CHARGE.

The building represented in exterior a typical Manila house, such as are owned by the wealthy class. The exhibits contained therein were much admired, consisting in the main of handsome hand-woven fabrics and embroideries, prominent among which were the famed jusi and piña cloths. There were besides many pieces of hand-carved furniture.

The exhibits in detail comprised the bulk of the material classed under Department "D" or Manufactures, a small amount of textiles and embroideries being located elsewhere in the Government Building, and consisted of about forty-two hundred exhibits displayed in ninety-five show-cases.

There were two hundred and twelve artificial flowers; eleven hundred and seventy pieces of cotton goods; two hundred and eighty-one pieces of fancy goods; thirty-two pieces of embroidery; one hundred and thirty-three pieces of jusi cloth; three hundred and sixty-two pieces of sinamay cloth; one hundred and ninety-one pieces of piña cloth, and forty-two pieces of silk.

Besides the above, the walls, ceilings, and show-cases were decorated with seven hundred and forty-eight hats; one hundred and sixty-three baskets; five hundred and seventeen mattings; and two hundred and thirty pieces of pottery, and in the rooms were fifty pieces of carved furniture. A number of the less important paintings were also on exhibition here.

Following is the list of awards in the Manufactures Department, as approved by the Superior Jury:

Grand Prize, one; Gold Medal, sixteen; Silver Medal, sixty-two; Bronze Medal, two hundred and thirteen; Honorable Mention, twelve hundred; total number of awards, fourteen hundred and ninety-two. The greater part of these awards were for exhibits located in the Manila House; the balance for exhibits of manufactures exhibited in other buildings.

THE BATTALION OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

MAJOR WM. H. JOHNSTON, COMMANDING.

The battalion reached St. Louis, April 17th, under the command of Major Frank de L. Carrington, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Major Johnston assumed command that date in compliance with orders of the War Department. It went into a "model camp" previously prepared by Major Johnston, near the Philippine Reservation, the men in conical wall tents, floored, and the officers in hospital and wall tents, floored.

A mess hall and kitchen equipped with army range, tables, etc., and a latrine containing eight seats and two urinals (sanitary trap plumbing connected with city sewer system) had been built for each Company; six hospitals, two wall and one conical wall tent, floored, besides bath room and latrine, were used as field hospital of twelve beds. Two store tents, floored, were equipped for officers' mess. A frame building of three rooms, one story, was built for use as subsistence and quartermaster's storehouse. Subsequently, a stable of nipa roof, no walls, was built and accommodated four horses and two mules, the transportation given the Camp by the Quartermaster's Department. Plank walks were laid through the camp

and a road built to connect all mess halls with the storehouse at the edge of the Philippine Reservation. By the labor of troops, the camp site was cleared of brush and stumps, and a wire fence built to enclose the camp and its parade.

About July 1, a pavilion was built, 40x75 feet, surrounded by a porch ten feet wide. The supports and floor were of pine and roof and walls of bamboo and nipa. This building was used for religious services, school, band practice, several entertainments, and the reception of Exposition visitors. Its expense was provided for by appropriation of the Philippine Commission.

From April 17 to July 2, by order of the Honorable Secretary of War, a detail of men varying from one hundred and eighty at first to ninety later, was placed at work under the Philippine Government Board erecting buildings of native construction in the Philippine Reservation, being paid for this extra duty by the Board.

During the entire time of its station here, the Battalion had a daily parade and exhibition drill each evening about sunset, and an one hour drill in the morning for instruction, besides a half hour drill during the day for exhibition.

Besides the regular camp guard, the battalion, after June 22, placed sentinels daily (except Sunday) over seven of the government buildings in the Philippine Reservation.

At the request of the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in compliance with orders from Headquarters Northern Division, the battalion participated in many street parades within the Exposition Grounds. For several weeks, in compliance with requests from the same source, parade and drill was had each Wednesday evening at Plaza St. Louis. This was discontinued September 14th under orders of the Honorable Secretary of War.

The health of the command was excellent, the average monthly sick report being as follows:

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| April..... | 2 1-10 per cent | July..... | 3 4-10 per cent |
| May..... | 1 3-4 per cent | August..... | 2 1-10 per cent |
| June..... | 1 2-10 per cent | Sept..... | 1 4-10 per cent |

No deaths occurred at the camp.

At Caloocan, P. I., each man was weighed in February, 1904, and at this camp in similar clothes in September, 1904.

The result showed the following gain per man:

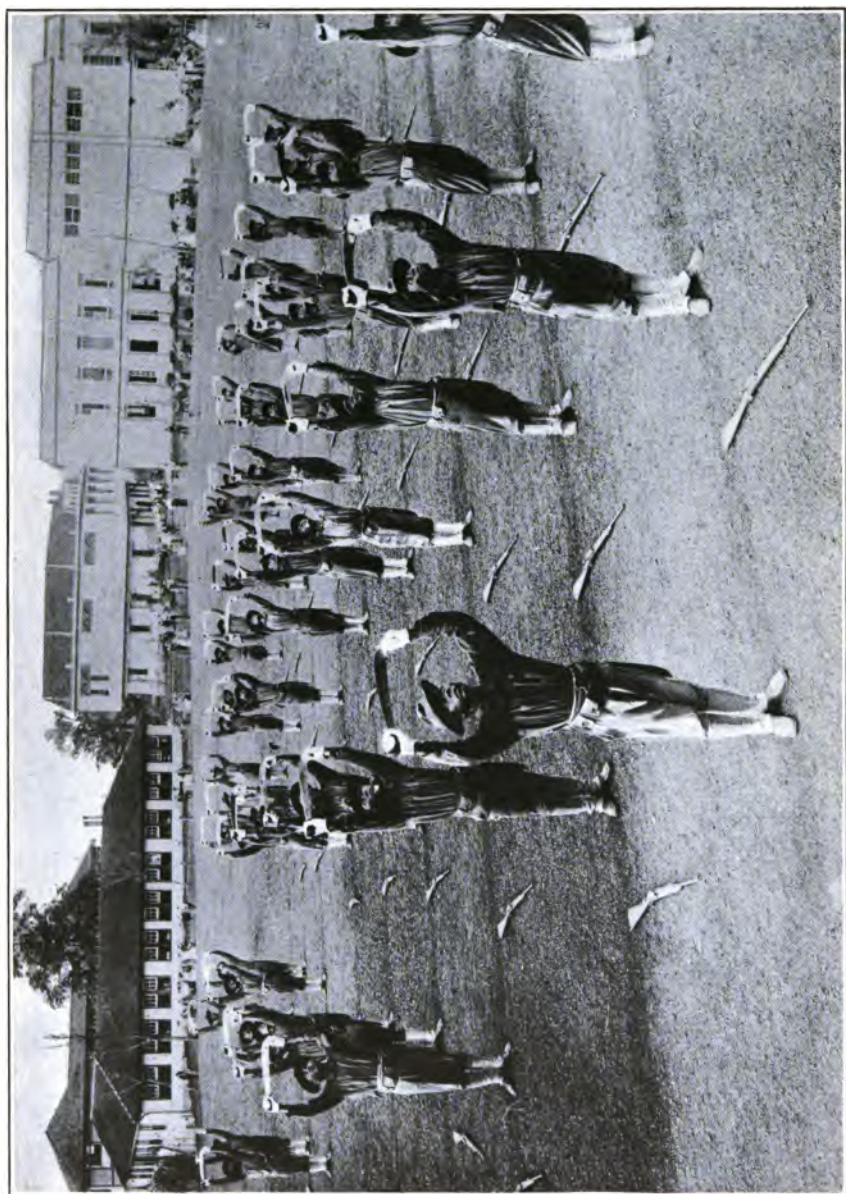
| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 4th Company | 3.41 pounds |
| 24th Company | 4.02 pounds |
| 30th Company | 3.77 pounds |
| 47th Company | 1.07 pounds |
| Average | 3.06 pounds |

By order of the War Department, the enlisted men of this battalion were paid at the rate of pay for American soldiers without increase for length of service, and received the same rations and clothing allowance as American soldiers since their departure from Manila, P. I., in February, 1904.

The fact that they have gained flesh in a strange climate while rendering more than usual military service and fatigue, indicates that the Fili-



OFFICERS OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS



BOYO DRILL, PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

pino would gain in stature and strength if fed upon the American ration.

On September 30, the period of enlistment of three hundred and one men of the command expired. By order of the War Department all men (one hundred and thirty-seven) who declined to re-enlist, were sent to Manila, P. I., September 25, to be discharged there. The remainder (one hundred and sixty-four) were re-enlisted here for a period of three years.

On October 22, eight men were discharged and all re-enlisted.

The loss of one hundred and thirty-seven men reduced the strength for exhibition drills and parades and increased the guard and fatigue duty of those who remained.

Discipline has been excellent, very few being tried by court-martial or confined, and the general good behavior in and out of camp was repeatedly the subject of favorable comment by visitors to the Exposition.

The parades and drills were attended by thousands of visitors, who generally applauded the proficiency of the men.

It is believed that the service of this battalion here has won for Filipinos generally the favorable opinion of the million of visitors who have seen them and inspected their well-kept camp.

The battalion is composed of the following companies:

4th Company Macabebes, strength, 104.

24th Company Ilocanos, strength, 104.

30th Company Tagalos, strength, 104.

47th Company Visayans, strength 104.

These were organized into a battalion of Infantry by G. O. No. 59, War Department, 1904.

The Band of the Battalion, numbering forty-five musicians and composed of men detailed from the companies, has under the direction of Ernest G. Fischer, attained remarkable efficiency and has materially assisted the battalion at parades and ceremonies. The band has also given concerts for the entertainment of visitors at the request of the Philippine Exposition Board.

The following officers have been on duty with the Battalion since its arrival at the camp:

Major W. H. Johnston, Philippine Scouts.

Chaplain J. C. Granville, 14th U. S. Cavalry.

1st Lieut. W. C. Johnson, 26th U. S. Infantry.

1st Lieut. T. B. Taylor, 11th U. S. Cavalry.

1st Lieut. J. C. Brady, 4th U. S. Infantry.

1st Lieut. C. D. Buck, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

1st Lieut. Boss Reese, Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. Wesley King, Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. J. A. Paegelow, Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. J. De Court, Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. C. Dority, Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. F. L. Frisbie, Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. E. Dworak, Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. R. Hoover, Philippine Scouts.

2nd Lieut. R. Dickson, Philippine Scouts.

2nd Lieut. C. McCue, Philippine Scouts.

2nd Lieut. A. Shea, Philippine Scouts.

2nd Lieut. C. Patajo, Philippine Scouts.

2nd Lieut. C. Platt, Philippine Scouts.

THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BATTALION.

MAJOR AMOS D. HASKELL, COMMANDING.

Upon arrival of the Constabulary at St. Louis, April 20th, the organization consisted of twelve officers and two hundred and eighty enlisted men. On the 21st of April the organization was assigned to barracks in the building known as the Constabulary Cuartel. From the time of arrival until the various nipa buildings of the Philippine Exposition were completed about seventy men were detailed daily from the battalion to participate in the construction of same. In addition to the regular drills of instruction, a dress parade, followed by an exhibition rifle and calisthenic drill was given daily, except Sundays, usually in the afternoon.

During a greater part of the time since the opening of the exhibit buildings, a force of eight men was detailed daily as watchmen in the same. These men form a part of the regular guard, but did not carry arms, nor were they authorized to make arrests, being posted in the buildings to prevent the violation of rules of the Exposition Board.

From its arrival in St. Louis the Band performed regular military duties, playing for all parades and exhibition drills. It also furnished music for the opening ceremonies and other official functions at many of the state buildings. Since June 18, it gave daily evening concerts and tri-weekly day concerts in the Band Stand of the Philippine Reservation. It made a two days' trip to Louisville, Kentucky, and a three days' trip to Chicago and Milwaukee, playing at the former place at the conclave of Knights of Pythias, and at the latter, at the Wisconsin State Fair; both trips being for the purpose of advertising the Philippine Exposition.

In connection with the duties performed as herein stated, the battalion and band participated in the following parades:

May 30, 1904, Memorial Day at St. Louis; June 8, Liberty Bell Parade; July 4, Independence Day; August 13, Philippine Day; August 20, Pennsylvania Day; September 1, Indiana Day; September 12, Maryland Day; September 14, Louisiana Day; September 15, St. Louis Day; September 17, Massachusetts Day; September 22, Arkansas Day; September 30, Kansas Day.

The hospital corps, consisting of Lieutenant Cameron and two enlisted men, was on permanent duty at the Philippine Reservation Hospital since its opening July 19. Previous to that date a hospital was maintained in the Constabulary Cuartel.

Captain Laurence E. Ross and Lieutenant Charles H. McIlvaine were relieved on July 1 and August 28, respectively, and returned to the Philippine Islands. Captain Ira Keithley deserted the service September 2.

The organization on September 30 consisted of the following:

Major Amos D. Haskell, Commanding.

1st Lieut. N. S. Gilpin, Adjutant.

2nd Lieut. J. S. Manning, Supply Officer.

1st Lieut. A. A. Cameron, Medical Inspector.

Captain Ralph W. Jones, Commanding Company "B".

1st Lieut. Lucien R. Sweet, Commanding Company "A".

1st Lieut. Felix Llorente, Constabulary Battalion.

1st Lieut. C. E. Bennett, Constabulary Battalion.

1st Lieut. C. M. Pendleton, Constabulary Battalion.

1st Lieut. Modesto Colmenares, Constabulary Battalion.

3rd Lieut. James L. Wood, Constabulary Battalion.



OFFICERS OF EXPOSITION BATTALION, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY



CALISTHENIC RIFLE DRILL, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, ETHNOLOGY BUILDING, TYPICAL MANILA
HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN BACK GROUND



PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND



SARGENT PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

1st Lieut. Walter H. Loving, Commanding Band.

Captain F. E. Cofren, in charge of Constabulary Exhibit.

The enlisted force of the organization was divided as follows:

Non-commissioned staff, two; hospital corps, two; Company "A," ninety-eight; Company "B," ninety-eight; Band, eighty.

Three enlisted men died in St. Louis; one of pneumonia, one of suicide, and one from acute cardiac dilatation.

THE WAR EXHIBIT.

CAPTAIN F. E. COFREN, CHIEF.

This exhibit was originally in charge of Captain F. E. Cofren, of the Constabulary, who was temporarily relieved by Captain H. J. Castles, October 10.

The exhibit was in two parts, United States Army, and Philippine Constabulary, the former on the west side within the Manila wall, and the latter within the east wall of the same unique structure.

The United States Army Exhibit was opened on July 4, being composed almost entirely of cannon, rifles and revolvers captured by and surrendered to the United States in the Philippines, and furnished from the office of the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Division of the Philippines.

The Constabulary Exhibit likewise consisted of implements of war captured by the Constabulary.

These exhibits were both interesting and attractive. The number of visitors was very large.

The following named exhibitors in the War Exhibit were awarded prizes and medals:

Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for miscellaneous collection of captured and surrendered fire-arms, secured by the United States Army in the Philippines, Grand Prize.

Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. Army, Assistant Chief Philippine Constabulary, Manila, miscellaneous collection of firearms, war-knives, bows and arrows, etc., used by native tribes; articles of skilled workmanship by Filipinos; articles illustrative of products of the Philippines, etc., Grand Prize.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for exhibit of map work pertaining to the Philippines, Gold Medal.

Commissary, Philippines Constabulary (Civil Supply Store), Manila, for exhibit of commissary supplies, Gold Medal.

Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Manila, for exhibit quartermaster supplies, Gold Medal.

Ordnance Officer, Philippines Constabulary, Manila, for miscellaneous collection of captured and surrendered firearms, secured by the Philippine Constabulary, in the Philippines, Gold Medal.

Captain John W. Greene, Philippine Constabulary, Manila, for miscellaneous collection of war-knives, daggers, etc., used by the Filipinos, Gold Medal.

First Lieutenant A. A. Cameron, Medical Officer, Exposition Battalion, Philippines Constabulary, for collection of drawings illustrative of surgical bandaging, Gold Medal.

First Lieutenant Modesto Colmenares, Exposition Battalion, Philippine Constabulary, for miscellaneous collection of war knives, daggers, spears, etc., used by the Filipinos, Gold Medal.

R. E. Jones, Cebu, Cebu, P. I., for miscellaneous collection of war knives, daggers, spears, weapons of the hunt, etc., used by Filipinos, Gold Medal.

Hon. Juan Villamor, Bangued, Abra Province, P. I., for collection of equipment of an officer in the revolutionary forces in the Philippines, Silver Medal.

Honorable Juan Villamor, Bangued, Abra Province, P. I., for map of Abra Province, Silver Medal.

Fifty other exhibitors were the recipients of Honorable Mention for their shares in the War Exhibit.

THE VISAYAN VILLAGE.

M. B. HEALY, MANAGER.

The Visayan Village was situated on Arrowhead Lake and covered about four acres. It was a typical Filipino Village, consisting of an administration building, containing office, storerooms, and a large reading room where the Manila papers, with some Chinese and Japanese papers were on file; also a theatre, market, Catholic Church, and eight native houses with work-rooms arranged underneath.

A large Cuartel was built in the village for the use of the natives during the cold weather. It contained a kitchen, dining-room and toilets, with sleeping rooms upstairs.

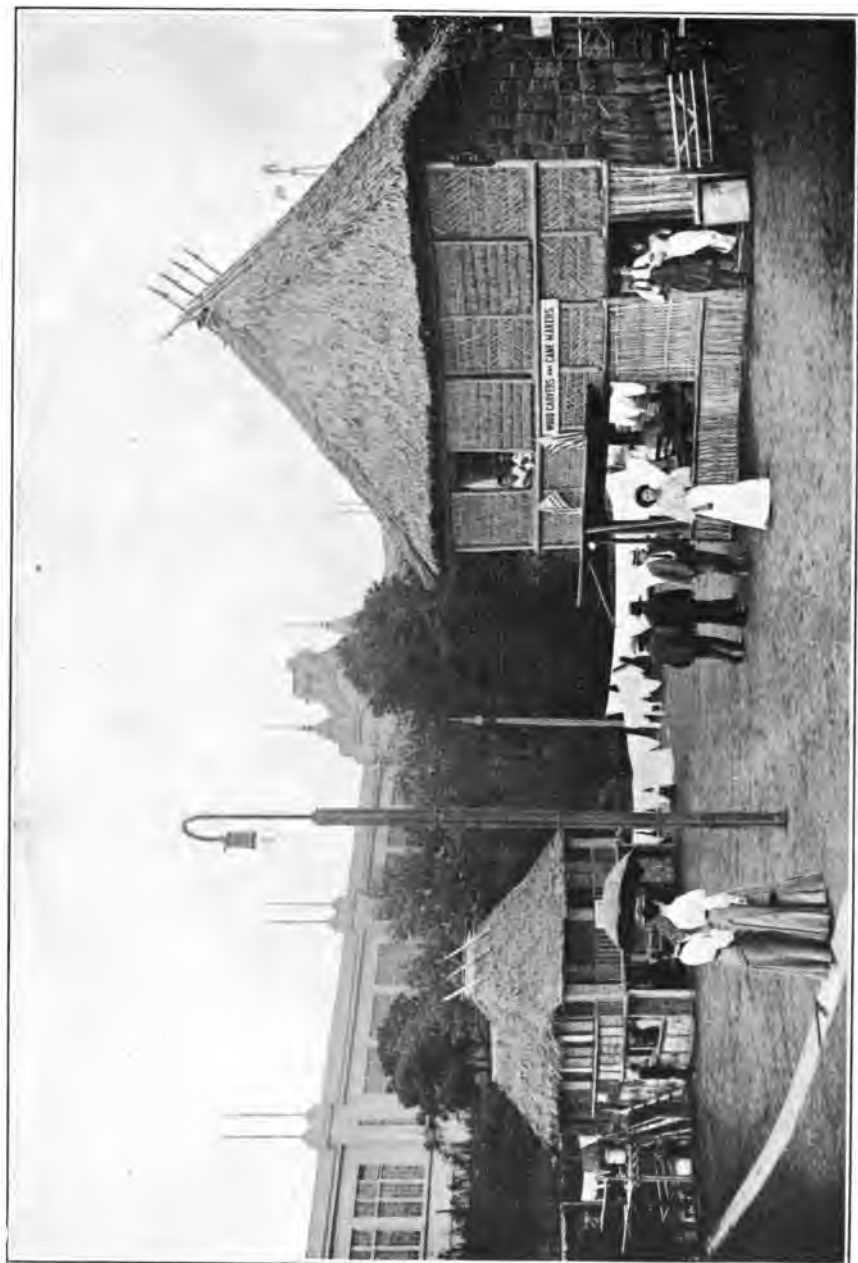
The Village was arranged in the form of a plaza, with one side street of native houses, all the buildings in the village with the exception of the church and the cuartel being built of bamboo and nipa. The village's two entrances were opened daily at 9 A. M.

In the market, the principal manufactured articles of the Philippines were on sale, and everything sold could be seen in the process of making by the natives in the village. In one house there were four jusi looms, in the next three, piñar looms; another had two sinamay looms; in the other houses, four hat makers manufactured hats, four mat makers showed how mats and baskets are made, while five natives were employed in making canes, wood carvings, and novelties.

A family of fishermen illustrated the methods of fishing practiced in the Philippine Islands. Two carabaos and a display of all the various vehicles used in the Islands showed the manner of transportation. The hours for working were from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., and all the natives were employed during this time.

The Church was built to accommodate the natives of the Village, all of whom were Roman Catholics, and services were held in it every Sunday by one of the Jesuit Fathers of St. Louis. The Church was dedicated by Cardinal Satolli, assisted by Archbishop Glennon, and proved a great attraction to visitors.

The theatre opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and performances lasting half an hour were given hourly until 6 P. M. The theatrical troupe consisted of an orchestra of sixteen pieces, twelve singers, and six dancers. All the



VISAYAN VILLAGE SCENE



TYPES OF VISAYAN VILLAGE GIRLS



CARABAO OF THE VISAYAN VILLAGE

music, songs, and dances are typical of the Philippine Islands, with a concluding number, the "Star Spangled Banner," sung in English by the entire company. This number was always highly appreciated by the audience.

The health of the natives has been excellent, but one death, that of a six-weeks-old baby, having occurred in the Village. There were four births.

The receipts of the Visayan Village from June 28 to September 30, inclusive, were as follows: From the Market:

June, \$67.25; July, \$483.10; August, \$819.75; September, \$1,972.75; October, \$2,649.10; November, \$1,756.75; December (one day) \$105.15; total, \$7,853.80.

Receipts from admissions: June, \$1,379.60; July, \$5,362.01; August, \$8,745.25; September, \$14,851.19; October, \$16,905.53; November, \$8,375.88; December (one day), \$216.25; making a total of \$55,909.34.

THE MORO VILLAGES.

FREDERICK LEWIS, MANAGER.

On December 1st, 1903, Mr. Lewis entered into a contract with the Insular Government for the collecting and conducting of a Samal Moro exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, such exhibit to consist of a representative group of Samal Moros to engage in their daily pursuits while in attendance on the Exposition, and a collection of their arms and household effects.

Immediately following, the work of collection was begun, which resulted in securing a characteristic display of Moro arms, weapons, fishing gear, mats, native fabrics, wearing apparel, raw material, and other requisites too numerous to mention in detail, and of persuading desirable natives to enter into contracts for attendance at the Exposition in various capacities.

This work was successfully accomplished, the party consisting of forty persons, as follows: Nineteen men; eleven women; five boys; five girls; the party was headed by Datto Fecundo, a brother of Rajah-Muda Mandi, of Zamboanga, and but for the efforts of the former, who consented to accompany the people, as well as of the latter, it would not have been possible to have induced these natives to leave their homes in the Philippines.

Even while in Manila, the natives proved a source of curiosity to the inhabitants of the City and attracted considerable attention. A number of exhibitions were given there for the benefit of the various officials, and the natives themselves were given an opportunity for seeing their first city of any size, and of becoming accustomed to the ways of modern civilization.

On arrival at Manila, the party encountered the Lanao Moro Exhibit, under the management of Mr. C. H. Wax, the natives composing this exhibit having reached the city a few days previous, and concerning whom the same remarks are equally applicable. From this time on the Samal and Lanao Moros were thrown in contact with each other continuously and traveled together, although maintaining but little if any intercourse the one with the other.

Upon arriving at St. Louis, sites for the respective Moro Villages were fixed upon to the right of the Walled City and along the margin of Arrow-

head Lake. Material for the native houses was immediately hauled and placed on the ground, and work commenced by the Moros in erecting their villages in accordance with their own peculiar ideas and style of architecture. The shore of the Lake was covered with sand and gravel in an attempt to reproduce the sea beach as nearly as possible, the result being fairly satisfactory and realistic. The Samal Moro Village consisted of seven native dwellings for the accommodation of the natives; an administration building in which was installed the exhibit of arms, cloth, etc., and a theater in which performances were to be given at stated intervals, such performances to consist of the various native dances peculiar to these people.

The native houses of the village, counterparts of those found in Magay, the Moro section of the town of Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., were constructed out over the water of the lake on piling driven by hand by the natives, bamboo platforms leading out to them. Every detail and characteristic of Samal Moro architecture was carefully adhered to, the dwellings themselves being complete in every respect.

As at home, the materials entering into the construction of these houses consisted of bamboo, nipa, and rattan; the first being used entirely for the framework of the houses, the second for the sides and thatching, and the last mentioned used in fastening the structure together, no nails or other material entering into the construction of the dwellings. The other work of construction was the work of the men of the village, and theirs alone.

The native dwellings of the Samal Moro Village were completed early in the month of June and the natives immediately took up their residence therein. The administration and exhibit building, likewise intended for the accommodation of the natives in the event of cold weather, while incomplete on the date of throwing the village open to the public, was sufficiently so to admit of the installation and displaying therein of the exhibit of arms, weapons, utensils, wearing apparel, native fabrics, mats and other articles peculiar to and manufactured by the people of the Samal-laut tribe of Moros. The theater, intended for the convenience of visitors while witnessing the native dances to be given, was also unfinished and incomplete at the time of the opening.

On June 18, by direction of the Philippine Exposition Board, the Samal Moro Village, in common with all other native villages, was thrown open to the public, and, with the exception of Sundays, remained open to the close of the Exposition.

In addition to illustrating the daily home life, dwellings, household furnishings, and the natives themselves dressed in their native garb, the public was afforded the opportunity of seeing them engaged in their native industries and occupations; their boats and fishing tackle were placed on inspection and in actual use, dances were given at stated intervals throughout the day, native music was rendered continuously from the opening to the closing hour daily, the children disported themselves in their boats and in the water from morning to night, and every possible attraction was introduced that might prove interesting and instructive to visitors to the village.

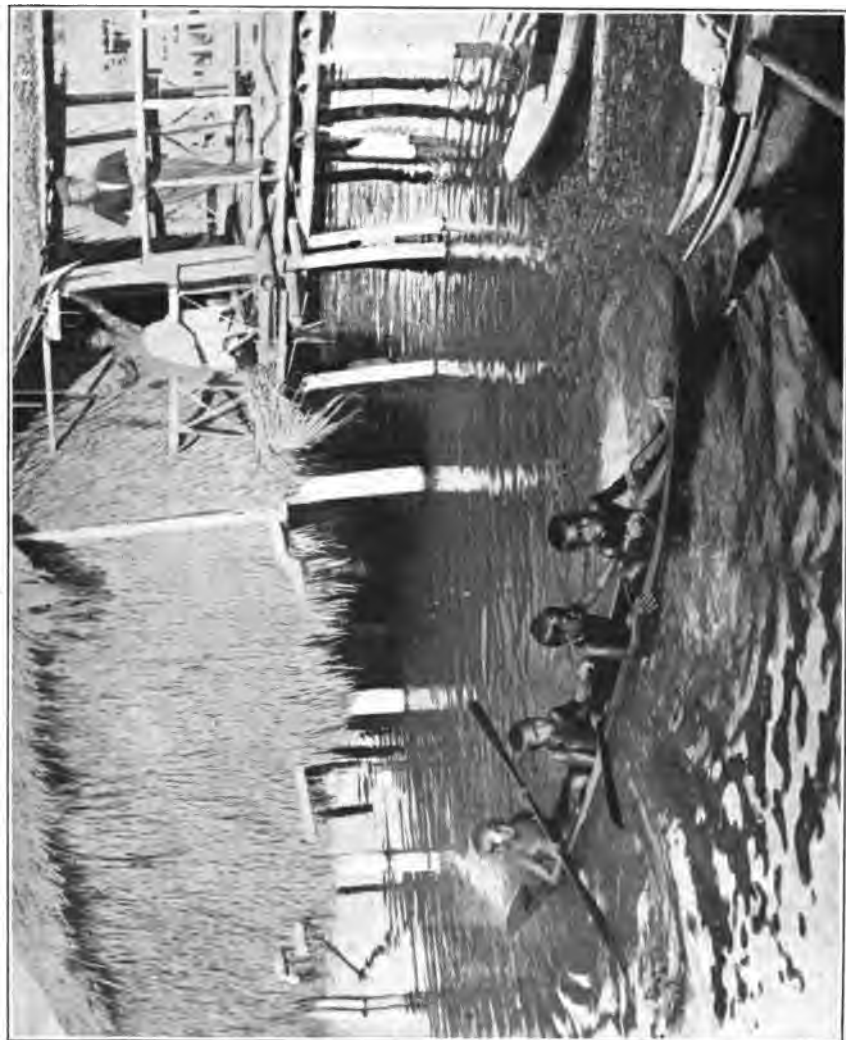
Work on the Lanao Moro Village was commenced at the same time as that upon the Samal Moro Village, the village consisting of eight native dwellings, an administration building, and a native theater; the native houses were built in accordance with the prevailing style and ideas of the



SAMAL MORO VILLAGE



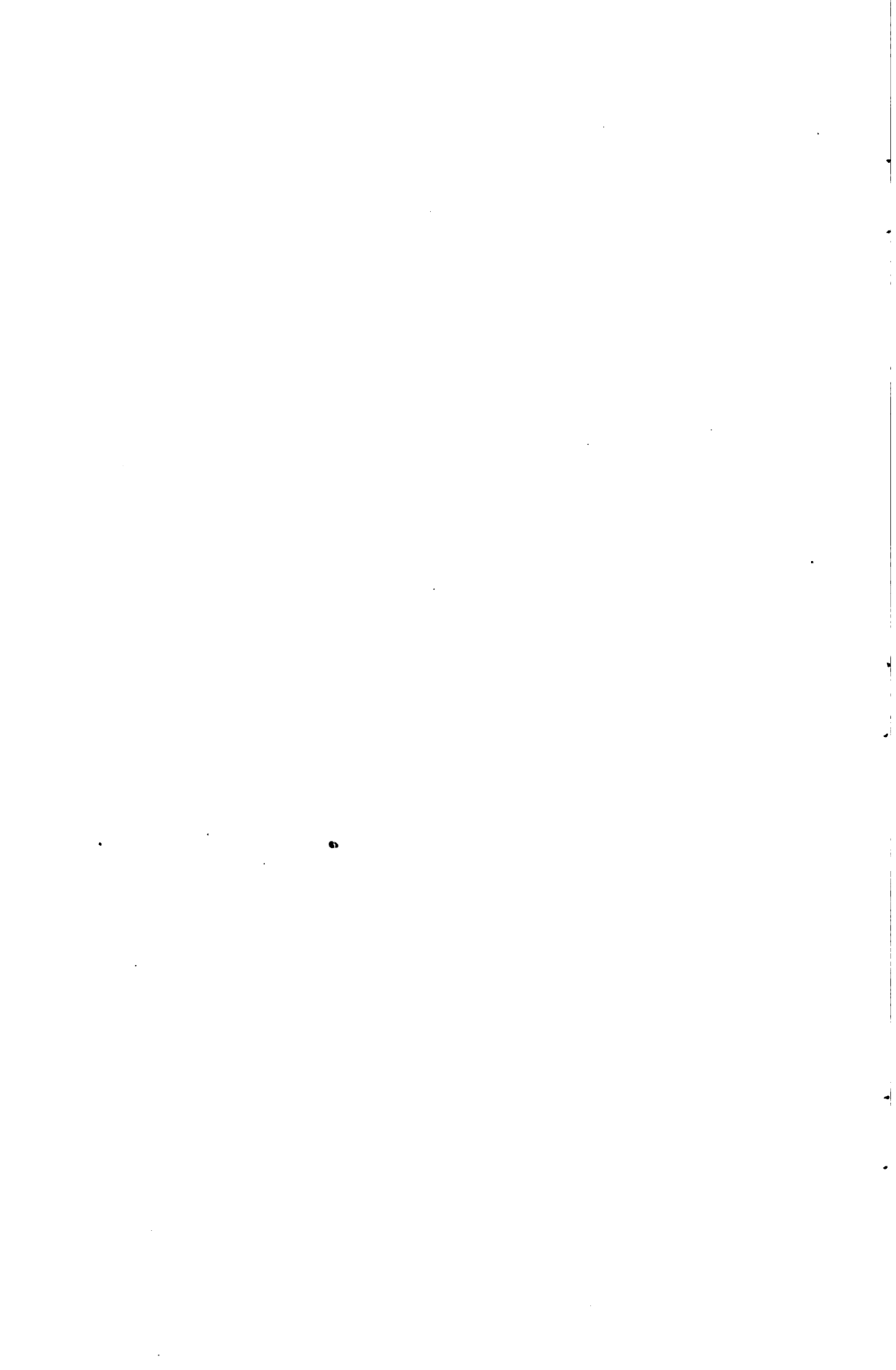
SAMAL MOBO ORCHESTRA



SAMAL MORO BOYS IN CANOE



SAMAL MORO WAR BOAT





CARRYING WATER, SAMAL MORO VILLAGE



TABAC, SAMAL MOBO, FIVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL.



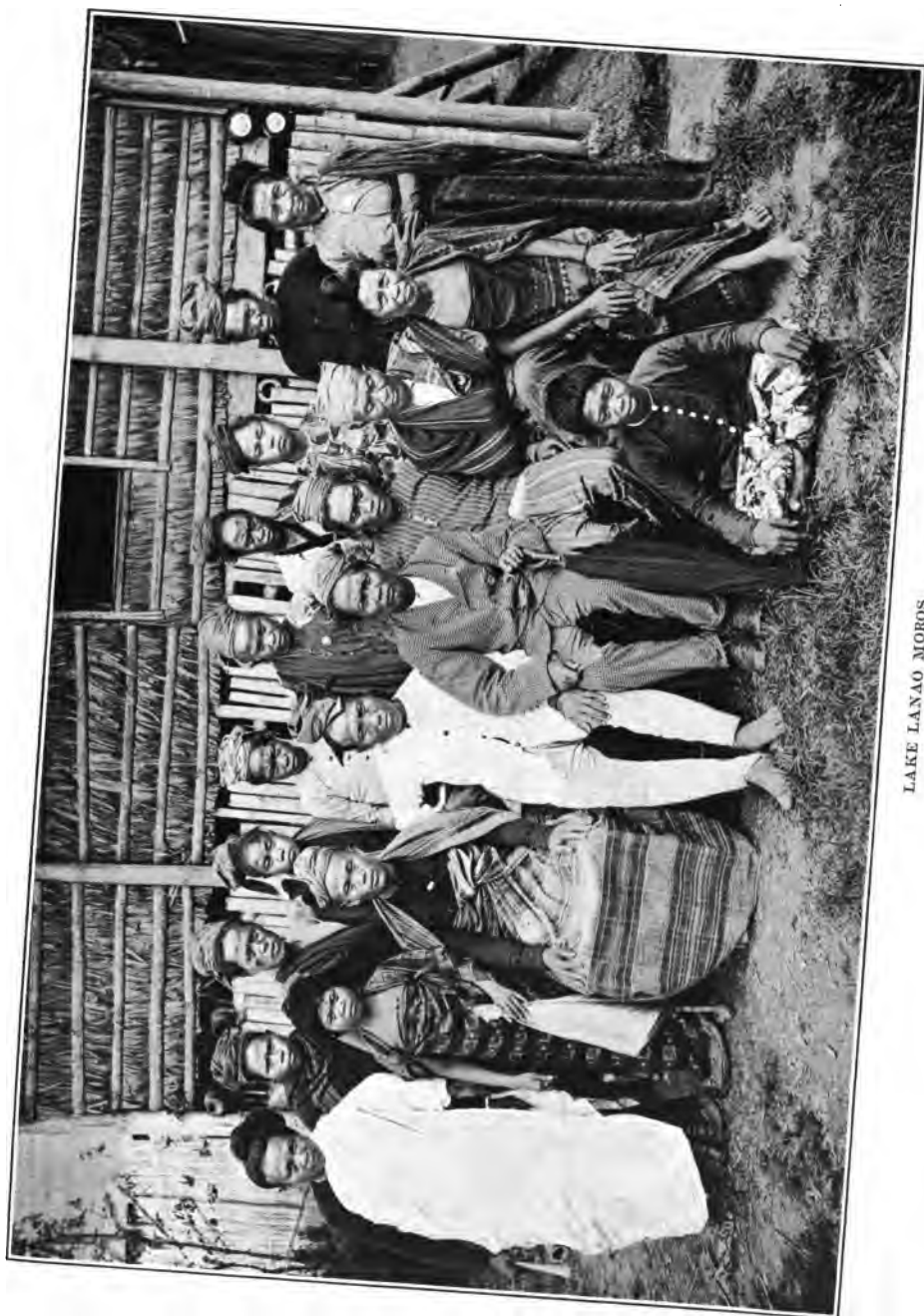
SAMAL MORO CHILDREN



TWO SULTANS AND THREE DATTOS IN THE LAKE LANAO VILLAGE



HOUSE OF TREE-DWELLING MOROS



LAKE LANAO MOROS

Inland Moros, differing materially in appearance from those of the Samal Moros.

This village, in common with the others on the Reservation, was on June 18 thrown open to the public as a separate village.

It was originally intended that each of the Moro Villages should constitute an exhibit in itself, but it was soon deemed advisable to consolidate the Lanao Moro Village with the Samal Moro Village.

Not until on or about the 17 of August were sufficient raw materials released by the customs authorities to permit the illustrating of the cleaning and polishing of pearl shells, the weaving of native fabrics, and the braiding of fancy colored mats, all of which were features of an interesting nature, which should have been placed before the public from the very beginning.

On August 7, in response to an invitation to visit President Roosevelt, the Manager conducted Datto Fecundo and two followers to Washington, D. C. After a short interview with the President at the White House, in which the Datto assured the President of the loyalty of himself and people to the United States government, the party was shown through the various government buildings, the astonishment of the natives being too great for expression in adequate terms.

In fulfillment of the assurances and promises made to the natives in inducing them to attend the Exposition, the food furnished them has been, as nearly as possible, the same as that to which they were accustomed at home. No complaints were made in this respect, either as to the variety, quality or quantity of the "comestibles" provided for their use.

The average daily cost of subsistence per capita from May 10 to September 30, 1904, inclusive, was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Samal Moro Village..... | 0.14698 |
| Lanao Moro Village..... | 0.14116 |

The revenues derived from paid admissions from June 18, the opening date, to and including December 1, were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| June | \$3,217.50 |
| July | 7,229.16 |
| August | 11,759.05 |
| September | 18,350.66 |
| October | 18,861.00 |
| November | 7,998.42 |
| December (1 day) | 187.25 |
| Total | <u>\$67,639.04</u> |

Revenues derived by the Moro Villages from the sale of miscellaneous articles during this period amounted to \$531.50.

According to the figures furnished by the Disbursing Officer for the Philippine Exposition Board, the total cost of erection of the two villages, including material and labor, amounted to the sum of eight thousand, seven hundred sixty-nine dollars and eighty cents (\$8,769.80).

In conclusion it may be of interest to state that the natives of both villages attracted a great deal of interest on the part of scientists, who have availed themselves of this opportunity for studying their peculiar habits, customs, dress, and mode of living.

THE IGOROT VILLAGE.

DR. T. K. HUNT, MANAGER.

This village has proved to be the most interesting of the group to visitors, if gate receipts are an indication, as it has been the greatest source of revenue to the Exposition Board. Under a contract signed and approved at Manila July 25, 1903, Dr. T. K. Hunt, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Bontoc, got together and brought to the St. Louis Exposition, for the Philippine Board, one hundred and fourteen natives, consisting of Igorots and Tinguianes.

In this exhibit the people lived just as they do at home. Every day were shown blacksmithing, weaving, metal working and copper and ore reductions, also dancing every hour of the native dance of each of the three tribes, Bontoc, Suyoc, and Tinguian. At intervals spear throwing and native ceremonies were to be seen. All the younger Igorots attended school one hour each morning at the Philippine Model School, and one hour in the afternoon under the direction of the Berlitz School of Languages. There was a two hours singing lesson in the afternoon for the younger members. They learned to sing all the national airs in English, and took great interest in the work.

The houses of the Chiefs and the principal men were connected with the Manager's office by telephone which they used and appreciated. The Chiefs were also supplied with typewriters and learned to use them.

All of the Igorots saved money, from one hundred to five hundred dollars each. Some learned to carry on a conversation in the English language. No one was allowed out of the village unless in company with one of the overseers or managers.

The cost of constructing the Igorot Village was \$8,441.91.

The receipts of the village were as follows:

Admissions: May, \$4,702.75; June, \$25,809.40; July, \$25,013.06; August, \$33,115.50; September, \$47,235.46; October, \$43,271.43; November, \$20,725.48; December (one day), \$514.10; total, \$200,387.18. Sales: \$1,699.10.

THE NEGRITO VILLAGE.

VALENTIN SEMILLA GUEVARA, MANAGER.

The Negrito Village contained the lowest type of inhabitants of the Archipelago. They are the most primitive, and are regarded as the true aborigines.

The buildings in the village were like those in the other villages, characteristic of the life of these diminutive people. The natives of the villages were equipped with their household implements as used in their daily life, including arms, and apparatus for fishing, objects used in ceremonies, dances and music, and instruments used in making baskets, bows and arrows, combs, in planting rice, etc.; the whole representing an exact imitation of their surroundings in their daily life.

The daily program, as presented, was as follows:

The celebration of marriages like those accustomed to be celebrated among the Negritos in the Forest.

Celebration of annual memorials for deceased relatives with their accustomed ceremonies.

The celebration of a public meeting for the election of Chiefs for their villages.

General dances in which all sing what is called "Amba."

Shooting with arrows by all male Negritos.

Duet of a Negrito with a cane flute called "Bansi" and a female Negrita singing.

The same with the "Barimbaw," a musical instrument made of bamboo.

Planting rice in dry land by means of the "Bagal" under the song of the "Barimbaw."

Making fire by means of the "Puyusan."

Collecting bees honey by means of a bamboo called "Cana-Boja."

Hunting of wild hogs or "Jabali" by means of the "Batang" with dogs.

Hunting of "Jabali" without "Bating" and without dogs.

Making of combs and bracelets by the women and arrows by the men.

Weaving of "Petates" or "Bayones" by women from leaves of the "Buri" palm.

Pounding and cleaning rice.

Preparation of the poisonous "Nami" or "Calot" to be eaten afterwards.

Preparation of "Bejuco" or rattans for binding purposes.

Making of "Bilaos" and bamboo baskets etc.

The total gate receipts from the 18th of June, 1904, to the first of November, were as follows:

For the month of June, \$1,326.55; July, \$5,081.47; August, \$9,961.45; September, \$10,060.02; for October, \$20,316.70; November, \$7,281.26; December (one day), \$191.50; total receipts amounting to \$64,198.95.

The total receipts from sales of articles made by the Negritos and Manguianes were as follows: For the month of August, \$6.15; September, \$12.80; October, \$21.35; November, \$25.35; December, \$12.05; making a total of \$77.70.

THE BAGOBO VILLAGE.

G. L. CROWNER, MANAGER.

The Bagobo Village was not opened until September 12, the members being detained several weeks at the St. Louis quarantine station on account of a case of smallpox which developed before their arrival. Their manager, Mr. Carson Calhoun, died of the disease, as did also several of the natives.

The routine work and daily exercises in the village were as follows:

Commencing at 9.30 A. M., the rendition of native music began, and was kept up throughout the day. Native dances peculiar to these people took place every half hour, the first dance at 10 A. M. and the last at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. These dances consisted of the tribal dance by the men; the women's tribal dance; a spear dance and a bolo dance. Each performance was concluded by the introduction of Datto Bulan, who exhibited his wonderful growth of luxuriant hair, and by an explanation of

the meaning attached to the colors of the costumes worn by the different men of the tribe.

Upon the conclusion of the program of dances, the public was invited to inspect the various native traps manufactured and used by the people, the same consisting of a monkey trap, a chicken trap, a carabao trap, and a wild hog trap, the workings of each being explained in detail to the public.

The weaving of the different native cloths and fabrics was illustrated for the benefit of visitors, full explanation being given with respect to the materials entering therein, the dyes used, and the method of securing the same.

The method and manner of entertaining a Datto was also demonstrated, music on the native Toga or guitar being rendered by the women, who at the same time executed a peculiar dance.

Upon the conclusion of the foregoing program, the public was invited to inspect the native dwellings and the furnishings thereof, all of which were distinctive and characteristic of the Bagobos.

The total receipts of the Bagobo Village were \$8,731.56.

PUBLICITY AND EXPLOITATION.

The question of publicity and exploitation was one to which the Board gave early attention, and in order to properly advertise the exhibit and attract the interest and attention of the public, two departments were created, one known as "Publicity" and the other as "Exploitation," both having the same end in view, but along different lines. The former department was placed in charge of Mr. Herbert S. Stone, and the latter in charge of Mr. Alfred C. Newell, both experienced newspaper men. The two departments were later consolidated.

It was believed from the outset that the best results were to be obtained—not from an attempt to bring people to St. Louis, which was the primary object of the World's Fair exploitation—but to get people who had come to St. Louis to visit the Philippine Exhibit. For this reason the Publicity Department constantly labored with the local press. On several Sundays, St. Louis papers each contained over three columns of Philippine matter and hardly a week day passed without the appearance of some paragraph relating to the exhibit. Ninety per cent of all the Philippine matter appearing in the local papers was written in the Publicity Department. In placing this material the office was greatly aided by the use of photographs. There were taken for this Department two hundred and seventy-three negatives and no less than forty-nine hundred prints. These photographs were widely distributed among newspapers and magazines of the better class and were very generally reproduced. For the smaller papers, a number of coarse screen half-tone cuts and zinc etchings were prepared and loaned to carry a general story. In this way, a three-column article, sent out from this Department, was printed in over four hundred country papers. The General Press Bureau of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition sent out Philippine matter to the extent of over a column a week; it regularly included special Philippine stories prepared by the Publicity Department in their list of papers, taking plate matter, numbering twenty-five hundred, and in addition, sent to syndicates and selected lists stories and pictures covering many features of the exhibition—queer habitations, music, babies, sports, and religious beliefs of the various tribes. In this



MID-DAY MEAL, NEGrito VILLAGE



MAKING FIRE BY RUBBING TWO PIECES OF BAMBOO TOGETHER, NEGrito VILLAGE.



NEGRO SHOOTING



BAGOBO MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN FANCY BEADED DRESS



NEGrito CLIMBING TREE



TYPES OF IGOROT HEAD-HUNTERS



SUYOC ICOROT WOMEN BINDING STRAW FOR ROOFS OF VILLAGE HOUSES



IGOROT WOMEN CLEANING RICE



ANTONIO, CHIEF OF THE BONTOC IGOROT



SINGWA, THE PET OF THE ICOROT VILLAGE

way, and at practically no expense to the Philippine Exposition, there was covered a wide range of subjects tending to inspire interest and increase income. The space received, so far as shown by clippings, makes an average of over fifteen columns a day and a total of more than two thousand columns since the middle of May.

On September 15, the Department of Exploitation was discontinued. Previous to that date, it had prepared and distributed through the Mailing Division, a million copies of the two booklets describing the Philippine Exposition, 120,000 copies of a bird's-eye view of the Reservation, a large number of special articles for trade purposes, and through the co-operation of the World's Fair authorities, 200,000 hand-bills, 10,000 twenty-four sheet posters, and 50,000 special programs of events on Philippine Day, August 13.

The Exploitation Department also issued teachers tickets to the number of 600 a week during July and August, prepared articles for the Official Guide, the "World's Work," the "Booklover's Magazine," and other magazines.

The Publicity Department alone since September 15 has had charge of all passes issued, and of the supervision of the "spielers" on the grounds.

Even before the organization of the Publicity and Exploitation Departments, the world had been already informed, by the enterprising local press, of the dog-eating tastes of the Igorot, and to this fact may be attributed no small part of the income of the Philippine Exposition. Owing to a feeling that this topic might safely be left to the thoughtful care of the political press, the advertising departments have avoided official mention of it and have endeavored to call attention to the more worthy characteristics of the natives. It is not true that the savages have been unduly exploited at the expense of the more dignified exhibits, but no amount of emphasis on commercial exhibits, Constabulary drills and Scouts parades has distracted attention from the "dog-eaters" and "head-hunters."

THE RESERVATION HOSPITAL.

The necessity of a well equipped hospital on the Philippine Exposition Board's reservation became early apparent. This does not mean that health conditions have been bad. On the other hand they have been exceptionally good, but with nearly thirteen hundred natives of the Philippine Islands on the Reservation, all in a strange land and under climatic conditions to which they were not accustomed, made the question of the preservation of their health one of prime importance.

Dr. Llewellyn P. Williamson of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, was first assigned as medical officer in charge of the Hospital, and was succeeded later by Dr. Carroll D. Buck, also of the Army Medical Corps. Dr. Cameron, of the Constabulary Battalion was also on continuous duty at the Hospital.

The consolidated medical report for the months of July, August and September was as follows:

| | Admitted | Recovered | Died | Remaining | Outside Treatment |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| Scouts..... | 51 | 47 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Constabulary..... | 122 | 98 | 3 | 21 | ..... |
| Negritos..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Igorot..... | 15 | 9 | 2 | 4 | ..... |
| Moros..... | 11 | 9 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Visayans..... | 18 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bagobos..... | 10 | 7 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Students..... | 30 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Americans..... | 20 | 15 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| | 272 | 228 | 12 | 28 | 4 |

Carson Calhoun, American, and three Bagobos died at St. Louis Quarantine Station where they had been sent suffering from smallpox contracted before arrival. One American employe died of abscess of the liver at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he had been sent for a change of climate; one Constabulary died of suicide from gunshot wound, and one from pneumonia; one Igorot died of pneumonia and one of beri-beri. Two Moros died of beri-beri.

The condition of the Philippine Scouts was excellent in every respect. Their camp was a model from a sanitary standpoint and the sick report very low. Chicken-pox and mumps, with which both the Scouts and Constabulary were early infected, entirely disappeared in August.

The sanitary condition of the Cuartel, in which the Constabulary were quartered, was not good owing to faulty construction partially, and to lack of care and proper police. Changes were made to remedy the faults of construction. The presence of a number of cases of beri-beri among the Constabulary added materially to their sick report. No definite reason can be assigned for this outbreak of beri-beri, although every effort was made to ascertain its cause.

In spite of their primitive way of living, the Negritos were the healthiest people on the Reservation. In two months there was not a case serious enough to be taken on sick report.

Except for a number of cases of beri-beri, the health of the Igorots was good. The origin of this beri-beri, like that in the Constabulary, is unknown.

There were no cases of serious illness among the Visayans. There was quite a demand from them for cathartics, tonics, etc., but no sickness of moment.

Dr. Williamson inspected the Bagobos on their arrival in St. Louis, and found one of them suffering from smallpox. To prevent the introduction of infection into the Reservation, arrangements were made with the City of St. Louis to care for these people at their quarantine station. The wisdom of this was demonstrated by the appearance of three more cases. When the danger of infection had passed the people were brought to the Reservation and remained in good health thereafter.

On August 5, one hundred students arrived and were quarantined in the Cuartel. They were much crowded, and to relieve the congestion, three tents were erected for their occupancy. A case of measles appeared shortly after their arrival and was sent to the Mayfield Hospital as it could not be isolated here. A number of these students suffered from minor gastric ailments but no serious sickness.

The most serious cases with which the Hospital had to deal were among

the Americans employed on the Reservation. A number of very serious surgical and medical cases were received from this source. These people were charged a fee of one dollar a day for hospital attention and the money derived was a small source of revenue.

A daily inspection of the grounds and buildings was made, and sanitary infractions promptly rectified, when it was possible to do so. Prior to July 25, all garbage was hauled to the Exposition crematory and there burned at considerable expense. On July 25 a contract was entered into with the Tamm Glue Company, whereby it obligated itself to remove all garbage free of cost. This resulted in a considerable saving to the Board.

Five births occurred among the Filipinos on the grounds, four in the Visayan and one in the Igorot Village.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS GRANTED BY THE PHILIPPINE INTERNATIONAL JURY AT THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT EXPOSITION, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO., 1904.

The Philippine International Jury of Awards was agreed upon, together with its jury system, which includes the "Honorable Mention" by the Philippine Exposition Board, after consultation with the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C., the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and the National Commission. It was organized with the help of the forty Filipino Honorary Commissioners especially selected from the very best elements of the country, namely, members of U. S. Philippine Commission, Provincial Governors, Magistrates, Municipal Presidents, planters, importers, exporters, etc., sent by the Insular Government to this country to become thoroughly acquainted with the United States and the World's Fair. The object of the Philippine International Jury of Awards was in granting prizes to give well based encouragement of special educational value. The composition of this jury was as follows:

SUPERIOR JURY.

President: Hon. Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War.

First Vice-President: Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, Chairman, Philippine Exposition Board.

Second Vice-President: Hon. Wm. Lindsay, Member National Commission.

Third Vice-President: Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis.

Secretary: Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, Member of Philippine Exposition Board, Director of Exhibits.

Assistant Secretary: Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, Secretary Philippine Exposition Board.

MEMBERS.

Hon. David H. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, President National Commission.

Hon. A. L. Lawshe, Member Philippine Exposition Board.

Hon. John M. Allen, Member National Commission.
 Hon. Frederick A. Betts, Member National Commission.
 Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Member National Commission.
 Hon. Lawrence H. Grahame, Secretary National Commission.
 Hon. John F. Miller, Member National Commission.
 Hon. George McBride, Member National Commission.
 Hon. Philip D. Scott, Member National Commission.
 Hon. John M. Thurston, Member National Commission.

JURY OF REVISION.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board.
 Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, Member and Director of Exhibits in charge of the Jury work.
 Mr. A. L. Lawshe, Member of the Philippine Exposition Board in charge of Finances.

MEMBERS.

Charles P. Fenner, Chief Department of Commerce and Manufactures, Philippine Exposition Board, President of Jury of Manufacturers and Member of Jury of Agriculture.
 Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, Secretary Philippine Exposition Board, Chief Departments of Fine Art and Liberal Arts and President Juries of Fine Art and Liberal Arts.
 A. R. Hager, Chief Department of Education, Philippine Exposition Board, President of Jury of Education.
 Charles L. Hall, Chief Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Land Transportation, Philippine Exposition Board, President of Juries of Agriculture and Transportation, and Member of Juries of Horticulture and Live Stock.
 Victor J. Hall, Assistant Chief of Department of Fine Art, and Liberal Arts, Philippine Exposition Board, President of Jury of Machinery, Member of Juries of Manufacture and Liberal Arts.
 Roy Hopping, Chief Department of Mines and Metallurgy, Philippine Exposition Board, President of Jury of Mines and Metallurgy.
 George P. Linden, Chief Department of Forestry, Philippine Exposition Board, and President Jury of Forestry.
 José Quadras, Chief Department of Fish and Game, Philippine Exposition Board, President Juries of Fish and Game, and Water Transportation.
 Miss Pilar Zamora, Director of Model School, Philippine Exposition Board, Member and Secretary of Juries of Manufactures and Education.

GROUP AND DEPARTMENT JURY.

Director of the Jury:

Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, Member of the Philippine Exposition Board and Director of Exhibits.

Secretary of the Jury:

Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, Secretary of the Exposition Board.

Chairman of the Jury of Education:

A. R. Hager; Secretary, Miss Pilar Zamora.

Chairman of the Jury of Fine Art:

Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero; Secretary, A. Fuster.

Chairman of the Jury of Liberal Arts:

Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero; Secretary, Dr. Roam Lacson.

Chairman of the Jury of Commerce and Manufactures:

Hon. Benito Legarda; Vice-President, Charles P. Fenner; Secretary,
Miss Pilar Zamora.

Chairman of the Jury of Machinery:

Victor J. Hall.

Chairman of the Jury of Water Transportation:

José Quadras.

Chairman of the Jury of Land Transportation:

Charles L. Hall.

Chairman of the Jury of Agriculture:

Charles L. Hall.

Chairman of the Jury of Horticulture:

John Hetherington.

Chairman of the Jury of Forestry:

George P. Linden.

Chairman of the Jury of Mines and Metallurgy:

Roy Hopping.

Chairman of the Jury of Fish and Game:

José Quadras.

Chairman of the Jury of Anthropology:

Dr. Albert E. Jenks.

Chairman of the Jury of War Exhibits:

Major William H. Johnson; Secretary, Capt. F. E. Cofren.

MEMBERS.

Hon. Julio Agcaoili, Juror for Manufactures.

Dr. Alejandro Albert, Juror for Liberal Arts.

A. E. Anderson, Juror for Liberal Arts.

Juan Araneta, Juror for Agriculture.

Tomas Arguelles, Juror for Transportation.

Charles S. Banks, Juror for Agriculture and Fish and Game.

Marcial Calleja, Juror for Agriculture.

Alfredo de Castro, Juror for Forestry.

H. D. Deputy, Juror for Liberal Arts.

Antonio G. Escamilla, Juror for Transportation.

Ramon B. Genato, Juror for Art.

Guillermo Gomez, Juror for Fish and Game.

Manuel de Iriarte, Juror for Art and Horticulture.

Ceferino de Leon, Juror for Mining and Metallurgy.

Juan de Leon, Juror for Manufactures.

Hon. Potenciano Lesaca, Juror for Fish and Game.

Leoncio G. Liqueste, Juror for Education.

Vicente Llames, Juror for Fish and Game.

First Lieut. W. H. Loving, Liberal Arts.

José de Loyzaga y Ageo, Juror for Education.

Hon. Simon Luz, Juror for Machinery.

Eusebio Luzoriaga, Juror for Machinery.
Dr. Manuel Gomez Martinez, Juror for Education and Anthropology.
Alejandro R. Mendoza, Juror for Manufactures.
Hon. Benito Monreal, Juror for Agriculture.
Vicente Nepomuceno, Juror for Transportation.
Vicente Noel, Juror for Live Stock.
Leon Novenario, Juror for War.
Hon. Joaquin Ortega, Juror for Forestry.
C. A. Pettit, Juror for Mining.
Hon. Juan Pimentel, Juror for Mining.
Hon. Alfonso Ramos, Juror for Agriculture.
Rafael O. Ramos, Juror for Forestry.
Hilarion Raymundo, Juror for Horticulture.
José Rivera, Juror for Transportation.
Alejandro Rocas, Juror for Manufactures.
Hon. Tomas del Rosario, Juror for Education.
Dr. Baldomero Rozas, Juror for Liberal Arts.
Hon. Epifanio de los Santos, Juror for Mining and Anthropology.
Vicente Singson, Juror for Agriculture.
Juan Sumulung, Juror for Agriculture.
W. N. Swarthout, Juror for Liberal Arts.
Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Juror for Anthropology.
Hon. Mariano Trias, Juror for War.
Gervasio Unson, Juror for Live Stock.
Hon. Juan Villamor, Juror for Manufactures, War, Mining and Anthropology.

The work of the last named Group and Department Jury, appointed July 27, 1904, was done under the direction of the Director of Exhibits, Dr. Gustave Niederlein, beginning July 28 and ending September 15, when the Jury of Revision commenced its task of reviewing, which was finished October 13. On the following day the Superior Jury was convened and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the report presented by the Director of the Department Jury be accepted and that a committee consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of this Jury, be authorized to publish the awards as embraced in this report, and that they be constituted a committee to receive any expressions of dissatisfaction and to remedy the same, as well as any omissions, and that one week after such publication this committee may promulgate the awards as found, unless important changes make it proper for the convening of the Superior Jury, which the First Vice-President is authorized to call."

It was also agreed and resolved that "there may be voted to certain meritorious individuals, government officials, chiefs, commanding and other officers, soldiers, musicians, etc., a special medal of honor in gold, silver or bronze, to be hereafter determined, and that the Secretary of the Superior Jury be instructed to re-arrange his reports in accordance with the action of the Superior Jury."

In conformity with the above resolution the following design and regulations for the Medal of Honor was decided upon with the approval of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The Medal of Honor awarded by the Philippine Government is of gold,

silver or bronze, of one inch and three-eighths diameter pendant, according to classes as described below, from a watered silk ribbon, one inch and a half wide, of white, red and blue, (the colors of the Philippines) the red in the center being half of the width of the ribbon. It is surrounded by an annulet of the following design:

Obverse. Within the annulet the words "Medal of Honor" and the date "1904," surrounding an open wreath of laurel and oak within which is a shield of American design bearing the arms of the Philippine Islands surmounted by the American eagle, being the official badge of the Philippine International Jury of Awards.

Reverse. Within the annulet, above described, a circular inscription, containing the words "Government of the Philippine Islands," within which are the words "to" (name of recipient) "For merit, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A."

To distinguish the class awarded the Medal of Honor will be worn as follows:

1st Class—Grand Prize.

A combination of the design of the official badges of the International Jury of Awards of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Philippine International Jury of Awards as follows:

The Medal above described, of gold, within a Maltese Cross, of white enamel with gold edge, between the points of which are four gold fleur-de-lis, being the design of the official badge of the International Jury of Awards of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; the whole pendant by a wreath of laurel and oak enameled green, from the regulation ribbon upon which is placed a rosette of the same colors.

2nd Class—Gold Medal.

The same combination as first class, but without the rosette upon the ribbon.

3rd Class—Silver Medal.

The same combination as second class, except that the medal within is of silver.

4th Class—Bronze Medal.

The Medal alone of bronze, pendant from the ribbon by a wreath of bronze.

5th Class—Honorable Mention.

The same as fourth class, but pendant by a ring.

The following tables give a resume of the number and different kinds of awards granted by the Philippine International Jury of Awards:

Awards.

| Collective Exhibits. | Grand Prize | Gold Medal | Silver Medal | Bronze Medal | Hon. Mention |
|--|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Government | 2 | | | | |
| Provincial Committee | 11 | 23 | 7 | | |
| Municipal Committee | 13 | 42 | 81 | 177 | 289 |
| Ladies' Committee | | 8 | 1 | | |
| Collectors, A to N | 3 | 18 | 18 | | |
| EXHIBITS. | | | | | |
| "A" Education | 8 | 30 | 71 | 110 | 323 |
| "B" Fine Arts | 4 | 16 | 30 | 38 | 42 |
| "C" Liberal Arts | 14 | 56 | 64 | 45 | 123 |
| "D" Manufactures | 1 | 16 | 62 | 213 | 1,200 |
| "E" Machinery | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| "G" Transportation | 3 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 57 |
| "H" Agriculture | 9 | 54 | 179 | 145 | 462 |
| "R" Livestock | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| "J" Horticulture | 1 | 3 | | | 61 |
| "K" Forestry | 3 | 24 | 39 | 32 | 207 |
| "L" Mines and Metallurgy | 2 | 10 | 34 | 25 | 96 |
| "M" Fish and Game | 2 | 5 | 10 | 38 | 201 |
| "N" Anthropology | 4 | 14 | 18 | 29 | 19 |
| Foreign Imports | | | 10 | 10 | 56 |
| War Exhibits | 5 | 11 | 2 | | 49 |
| Total awards | 85 | 332 | 642 | 881 | 3,191 |
| COMMEMORATIVE AWARDS. | | | | | |
| COLLABORATORS. | | | | | |
| Jury | | 79 | | | |
| Collaborators, Exposition Board | 8 | 27 | 37 | 55 | 22 |
| Newspapers | | 19 | 28 | | |
| Railroads and Steamship Lines | | 19 | | | |
| Power House | 1 | 16 | | | |
| Total awards | 9 | 141 | 65 | 55 | 22 |
| MEDALS OF HONOR. | | | | | |
| Government Collaborators | 21 | 3 | 8 | | |
| Governors | 20 | 25 | | | |
| Insular Chiefs of Departments | 3 | 22 | 8 | | |
| Collaborators, Philippine Exposition Board | 1 | 79 | 58 | 13 | |
| Philippine Constabulary | | 3 | 14 | 67 | 212 |
| Philippine Scouts | | 1 | 17 | 74 | 341 |
| Exposition Guard | | | 4 | 38 | |
| Filipino Students | | | | | 101 |
| Visayan Village | | | 3 | 96 | |
| Samal Moros | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 34 |
| Lake Lanao Moros | | | 6 | 6 | 24 |
| Bagobo Village | | | 1 | | 29 |
| Igorot Village | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 108 |
| Negritos | | | 2 | 4 | 28 |
| Mangyanese | | | | 2 | 4 |
| Visayan Midgets | | | | | |
| Total awards | 51 | 185 | 127 | 307 | 881 |
| Grand total | 145 | 608 | 884 | 1,243 | 4,094 |

Grand total awards, 6,924

Awards—Continued.

| | Grand Prize | Gold Medal | Silver Medal | Bronze Medal | Hon. Mention | Total Awards | Women |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Military Government..... | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | ..... |
| Civil Government..... | 16 | 22 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 77 | ..... |
| American Exhibitors..... | 19 | 126 | 98 | 89 | 133 | 465 | 2 |
| Foreign Exhibitors..... | 5 | 9 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 23 | ..... |
| Philippine Exposition Board..... | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 25 | ..... |
| X..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| PROVINCES— | | | | | | | |
| Abra..... | 2 | 3 | 19 | 41 | 192 | 257 | 69 |
| Albay..... | 1 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 34 | 67 | 7 |
| Ambos Camarines..... | 1 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 39 | 67 | 1 |
| Antique..... | 1 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 33 | 59 | 6 |
| Bataan..... | ..... | 4 | 12 | 23 | 80 | 119 | 4 |
| Batangas..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 43 | 71 | 7 |
| Benguet..... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 29 | 1 |
| Bohol..... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 69 | 93 | 22 |
| Bulacan..... | 2 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 82 | 116 | 15 |
| Cagayan..... | 2 | 5 | 23 | 23 | 81 | 134 | 5 |
| Capiz..... | 3 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 42 | 68 | 2 |
| Cavite..... | 1 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 54 | 87 | 17 |
| Cebu..... | 2 | 13 | 22 | 25 | 83 | 145 | 28 |
| Ilocos Norte..... | 5 | 7 | 27 | 30 | 121 | 190 | 60 |
| Ilocos Sur..... | 3 | 11 | 17 | 30 | 100 | 161 | 73 |
| Iloilo..... | 4 | 6 | 19 | 107 | 136 | 272 | 45 |
| Isabela..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 4 | 4 | 14 | ..... |
| La Laguna..... | 1 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 66 | 98 | 4 |
| La Union..... | 1 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 35 | 64 | 1 |
| Lepanto Bontoc..... | 2 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 140 | 171 | 12 |
| Leyte..... | 1 | 6 | 11 | 34 | 206 | 258 | 142 |
| Marinduque..... | ..... | 3 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 35 | 2 |
| Masbate..... | ..... | 2 | 8 | 7 | 35 | 52 | 8 |
| Mindoro..... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 45 | 10 |
| Misamis..... | ..... | 2 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 38 | ..... |
| Moro Province..... | 2 | 7 | 18 | 24 | 130 | 181 | 3 |
| Negros Occ..... | 3 | 17 | 35 | 59 | 265 | 379 | 48 |
| Negros Or..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 24 | 35 | 7 |
| Nueva Ecija..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 34 | ..... |
| Nueva Viscaya..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | ..... |
| Pampanga..... | 1 | 4 | 14 | 30 | 132 | 181 | 23 |
| Pangasinan..... | 2 | 9 | 18 | 22 | 49 | 100 | 16 |
| Paragua..... | ..... | 5 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 40 | ..... |
| Rizal..... | ..... | 11 | 3 | 10 | 57 | 81 | 14 |
| Romblon..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 23 | ..... |
| Samar..... | 3 | 8 | 20 | 55 | 210 | 296 | 128 |
| Sorsogon..... | 4 | 8 | 19 | 40 | 199 | 270 | 91 |
| Surigao..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 30 | 3 |
| Tarlac..... | 2 | 6 | 17 | 18 | 82 | 125 | 9 |
| Tayabas..... | 2 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 67 | 98 | 7 |
| Zambales..... | 1 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 28 | 53 | 11 |
| Manila..... | 41 | 206 | 237 | 322 | 866 | 1,671 | 56 |
| Total..... | 145 | 608 | 834 | 1,243 | 4,094 | 6,924 | 949 |

DISTRIBUTION OF EXHIBITS.

The work of distributing the 70,000 exhibits collected has been committed to a committee authorized to act independently of the Exposition Board, the committee consisting of A. L. Lawshe, Chairman of the Board, Captain George P. Ahern, Chief of the Forestry Bureau of the Philippine Islands, and Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, Member of the Board.

The committee held its first meeting November 4th, and has submitted to the Philippine Exposition Board its minutes of the meeting as indicating the policy to be pursued, and they are at the request of the committee incorporated herein:

"The Committee on the Distribution of Exhibits, appointed by the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, to consist of the following persons: Captain George P. Ahern, Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, and the Honorable

A. L. Lawshe, met for the purpose of organization, this fourth day of November, 1904."

Captain Ahern, being first named in the cablegram of authority, was made chairman, and Dr. Niederlein was chosen as secretary.

The authority of the committee is found in Section 1 of Act 827, amending Acts 765 and 514, of the Philippine Commission, the particular paragraph cited being as follows:

Provided, however, That from the exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition owned by the Philippine Government, there shall be selected by a Committee to be designated by the Civil Governor, all exhibits which, in the opinion of the Committee, it would be wise and not too expensive to reship to Manila at the close of the Exposition at St. Louis for use in a permanent Museum in Manila:

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the property, effects, and exhibits of the Insular Museum of Ethnology, Natural History, and Commerce, established by Act numbered two hundred and eighty-four (284), which have been taken over by the Exposition Board, shall be returned to Manila for use in a permanent museum in Manila. (Enacted August 5, 1903).

The committee is also governed by the last paragraph of Section 4, of Act 514, which reads as follows:

The Board (Philippine Exposition) is further authorized to acquire by purchase such exhibits as it may not be able to obtain gratuitously, and to make such disposition of same as may seem wise, tendering them first to the Smithsonian Institution, and second to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Further authority is granted in a cablegram from the Governor of the Philippine Islands through the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs to the Chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board, under date of October 17th, such cablegram being as follows:

Appointed Ahern, Jenks, Lawshe, committee under provisions of Act 827. Notify them of appointment; Act does not contemplate their acting in advisory capacity, but makes their direction controlling; think would be very well if they confer freely with Wilson and representatives of Smithsonian Institute; Commission by resolution promised Wilson he should have first choice, and Smithsonian Institute next to articles not to be returned here. Committee can deal with question of exchange and Exposition Board direct sales of articles not to be returned here.

Under date of October 31st a cablegram was received from the Governor of the Philippine Islands by the Chairman of the Board through the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs as follows:

Niederlein has been appointed Committee upon understanding that Jenks will immediately select material belonging to Ethnological Survey and other Ethnological material which he desires returned and material so selected shall be returned to Manila. Jenks will leave for Manila upon completion of this work.

CLASSES OF EXHIBITS.

The committee decided that exhibits shall be classified as follows:

- (1) Material to be returned to the Philippine Islands for Museum purposes.
- (2) Material to be returned to the owners,
 - (a) In Philippine Islands,
 - (b) In United States,
 - (c) In foreign countries.

(3) Exhibits to be given to Museums, Colleges, etc.

(4) Material to be sold.

Lists as above classified are not finally revised.

BASIS OF ACTION.

As a basis of action, the committee decides upon the following lines of policy:

FIRST: That as the law contemplates that the Smithsonian Institution shall receive the first tender of exhibits, and the cablegram from the Civil Governor apparently conflicts therewith, giving to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum first choice, the committee decides that the Museums shall have substantially an equal share in the distribution of exhibits where practicable, trusting that the representatives of the two museums may be able at all times to amicably determine differences.

SECOND: That the committee will favor such distribution as in its opinion will secure to the Philippine Islands the greatest benefit commercially, industrially, scientifically, and otherwise. That an effort shall be made to distribute the exhibits in as large groups as possible. It is the sense of the committee that the exhibits shall not be dissipated into small, valueless exhibits in different parts of the country, except where particular articles are desired by colleges for educational purposes.

THIRD: That in allotting exhibits to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, and other large institutions or colleges which may share in the distribution, such agreements or contracts shall be made as will entitle the Philippine Government, if it so desires, to withdraw the whole or any part of these exhibits from any museum for the purpose of making a distinctly Philippine Exhibit at any time and place in the future, in order that the Philippine Government may not be put to the expense of collecting another large exhibit for future Exposition, all exhibits so removed to be later returned to their proper custodians.

FOURTH: That valuable exhibits, which in the judgment of the committee are too costly to be donated, will be offered for sale at a price to be fixed by the Exposition Board, the same to be first tendered to museums in such order of precedence as may be indicated. It is understood that the distribution to these institutions, if not bought outright, shall be made under the conditions that any desirable duplicate material in their hands shall be reserved for the Philippine Museum in Manila.

FIFTH: That in all cases where there is sufficient quantity of exhibit material of the same class to justify distribution to the various institutions selected by the committee and leave a surplus, the committee recommends such surplus be sold, or exchanged for exhibits which will be of value to the Philippine Government Museum in Manila.

SIXTH: That when an exhibit has been apportioned to any applicant, the Exposition Board's responsibility therefor shall cease.

That the successful applicant shall, upon receiving notice of such assignment, cause the same to be packed and shipped to its proper destination without cost to the Philippine Exposition Board within thirty days thereafter.

That when exhibits are now in valuable cases or packings, such cases and packings shall be purchased from the Board at a corresponding appraised value in the discretion of the committee.

That each applicant awarded an exhibit shall take the necessary steps to secure free entry therefor.

That in all cases where in order to secure a part of an exhibit for exhibition or museum purposes it is necessary to clear the whole through the Customs House, the exhibitor may, if he so desires, clear the whole by payment of duty as required.

SEVENTH: That no books nor valuable manuscripts shall be transferred to any institution or museum, but that all such material shall be reserved as a part of a great public library to be founded in Manila.

The Board believes that this scheme of distribution, as decided upon by the committee, is fair and just and that it is substantially as contemplated by the Philippine Government.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE BOARD.

THE DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.

CARSON TAYLOR, DISBURSING OFFICER.

The following statement shows the advances to the Disbursing Officer from the date of his appointment to December 1, 1904, as well as the amounts disbursed to said date. Mexican and Philippine currency disbursed in the Philippine Islands is reduced to United States currency at the proper ratio. These funds were derived solely from appropriations from the Philippine Treasury and reimbursements thereto from receipts, and are exclusive of the amount received from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, which was disbursed by an agent of the United States Treasury Department.

RECEIVED.

| | U. S. Currency. |
|--|-----------------|
| By accountable warrants during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, \$144,200.00 Local Currency..... | \$ 57,000.00 |
| By appropriation Act 595, to warrants March and April, 1903, \$4,689.00 Local Currency (Rent of Bldg. in Manila.) .. | 1,800.00 |
| By accountable warrants from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903, at Manila, P. I., \$250,000.00..... | 125,000.00 |
| By accountable warrants, transfers and refunds, from January 1, to December 1, 1904..... | 922,459.70 |
| Total | \$1,106,259.70 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | U. S. Currency. |
|--|-----------------|
| In Manila during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, \$135,976.92, Local Currency | \$ 53,643.66 |
| In Manila appropriation under Act 595, \$4,689.00, Local Currency | 1,800.00 |
| In Manila during period from July 1, to December 31, 1903, \$225,741.05, Philippine Currency | 112,870.52 |
| In St. Louis, January 1, to Dec. 1, 1904..... | 918,864.70 |
| Total disbursements to December 1, 1904..... | \$1,087,178.88 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Unexpended balance refunded to Insular Treasurer June 30, 1903, Local Currency, \$8,223.08..... | \$3,356.33 |
| Refund to Insular Treasurer June, 1904, \$1,660.00, Philippine Currency | 830.00 |
| Balance on hand December 1, 1904..... | 18,894.48 |
| Taken up to balance on account of reduction from one currency to another | .01 |
| Total | \$1,106,259.70 |

The work of the Disbursing Office is now current. All old bills are paid with the exception of a few claims, the validity of which is disputed.

THE CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT.

A. T. RUAN, CASHIER.

The receipts of the Cashier's Department, by months, from the date of opening up to and including December 1st, were as follows:

| | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. 1 | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Admissions..... | \$5,170.75 | \$33,496.20 | \$44,507.01 | \$67,968.48 | \$108,672.55 | \$107,479.23 | \$49,309.86 | \$1,328.78 | \$417,988.86 |
| Sales..... | 90.29 | 1,438.90 | 2,496.68 | 4,278.41 | 6,333.92 | 8,275.42 | 6,000.44 | 638.86 | 29,487.90 |
| Restaurant..... | 2,374.06 | 4,116.76 | 5,067.44 | 5,790.37 | 7,085.64 | 8,591.71 | 8,175.74 | 182.12 | 36,943.84 |
| Rents..... | 310.33 | 290.00 | 210.00 | 601.00 | 337.50 | 8,983.00 | 1,511.00 | 221.08 | 6,963.91 |
| Reimbursement..... | 606.98 | 890.55 | 3,381.00 | 714.11 | 5,269.26 | 12,292.75 | 4,647.27 | 2,516.55 | 30,301.47 |
| Miscellaneous Collections..... | 8.88 | | | | | | | | 8.88 |
| Miscel. Revenues, E. Lights..... | | | | | | 1,785.08 | 1,131.37 | 844.22 | 3,260.62 |
| Sales, private exhibits..... | | | | | | | | 602.50 | 602.50 |
| Total..... | \$8,195.39 | \$40,181.09 | \$55,672.13 | \$79,362.37 | \$128,908.87 | \$141,787.14 | \$68,775.68 | \$5,835.11 | \$525,367.78 |

| THE RECEIPTS AND SALES AND ADMISSIONS MAY BE SEGREGATED AS FOLLOWS: | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|
| Igorot Village Adm. | | | | | | | | | |
| Admissions..... | 4,702.75 | 25,809.40 | 25,013.16 | 33,115.50 | 47,285.46 | 43,271.43 | 20,725.48 | 514.10 | 200,387.18 |
| Sales..... | | 603.70 | 211.15 | 283.65 | 198.25 | 841.65 | 81.70 | 4.00 | 1,690.10 |
| Total..... | 4,702.75 | 26,413.10 | 25,254.21 | 33,349.15 | 47,428.71 | 43,613.08 | 20,807.18 | 518.10 | 202,066.28 |
| Visayan Village | | | | | | | | | |
| Admissions..... | | 1,379.60 | 5,362.01 | 8,745.25 | 14,924.82 | 16,905.53 | 8,375.88 | 218.25 | 55,908.94 |
| Sales..... | | 67.25 | 488.10 | 819.75 | 1,972.70 | 2,797.83 | 2,106.90 | 120.80 | 8,968.45 |
| Total..... | | 1,446.85 | 5,850.11 | 9,565.00 | 16,897.52 | 19,703.38 | 10,482.78 | 337.15 | 64,277.79 |
| Moro Village | | | | | | | | | |
| Admissions..... | | 3,217.50 | 7,282.16 | 11,795.05 | 18,850.66 | 18,861.00 | 7,998.42 | 187.25 | 67,639.04 |
| Sales..... | | | | 9.00 | 29.00 | 459.50 | 82.00 | 8.00 | 531.50 |
| Total..... | | 3,217.50 | 7,282.16 | 11,804.05 | 18,879.66 | 19,320.50 | 8,080.42 | 195.25 | 68,170.54 |
| Negrito Village | | | | | | | | | |
| Admissions..... | | 1,326.55 | 5,081.47 | 9,961.45 | 20,060.02 | 20,296.70 | 7,281.26 | 191.50 | 64,198.95 |
| Sales..... | | | | 6.15 | 12.80 | 21.35 | 25.35 | 12.05 | 77.70 |
| Total..... | | 1,326.55 | 5,081.47 | 9,967.60 | 20,072.82 | 20,318.05 | 7,306.61 | 203.55 | 64,276.65 |
| Bagobo Village | | | | | | | | | |
| Admissions..... | | | | | 2,268.17 | 4,024.48 | 2,376.91 | 64.00 | 8,731.56 |
| Other sources..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Admissions..... | 468.00 | 1,708.15 | 1,821.31 | 4,376.23 | 5,935.42 | 4,120.09 | 2,551.91 | 156.68 | 21,082.79 |
| Sales..... | 80.27 | 767.95 | 1,772.43 | 3,204.86 | 4,132.17 | 4,653.07 | 3,754.59 | 493.91 | 18,911.15 |
| Total..... | 498.27 | 2,471.10 | 3,593.74 | 7,581.09 | 9,967.59 | 8,775.16 | 6,306.40 | 650.59 | 39,943.94 |

It will be noted from the foregoing statement that the bulk of the revenue was derived from admissions to the five native villages. All of these

villages were financed and operated by the Board and their gross receipts collected by the cashier through ticket sellers stationed at the entrance gates. The gross receipts of the Igorot Village were subject to a deduction of 5 per cent on account of commissions to Dr. T. K. Hunt, Manager, under the terms of his contract, which payments were made through the Disbursing Officer of the Board.

Of the gross receipts of the Visayan Village, 25 per cent accrued to the Board as revenue, and 75 per cent was received as a reimbursement for expenses incurred on account of this village including its return to the Philippines. After the Board was thus reimbursed, the net profits of the village were to be equally divided with its Manager, Mr. M. R. Healy. The gross receipts of the Moro, Negrito, and Bagobo Villages were revenue to the Board without deduction.

Next in importance to admissions, as a source of revenue, were restaurants. Four were in operation; two, where meals were served, and two where light lunches, etc., could be obtained. The Board received 25 per cent of the gross receipts of all restaurants, except on sales of manufactured tobacco, the percentage on which was 12 1-2 per cent.

The receipts from miscellaneous concessions are shown under the heading "sales" and "rents," the latter classification also including ground rents and space sold for the period of the Exposition.

Reimbursements to expenses represent repayments made to the Board for material, labor, etc., furnished concessionaires or others.

In addition to the receipts, which have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands and revert to the credit of the appropriation made for the Philippine Exposition, the cashier has sold three thousand, two hundred and fifty-two sets of Philippine Coins for \$6,504.00. These coins were sent here by the War Department for sale, the amount realized being deposited to the credit of the "Gold Standard" account of the Philippine Government, and are not treated as a revenue of the Board.

THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE S. CLARK, PURCHASING AGENT.

In order that purchases might be made as economically and expeditiously as possible, a Purchasing Agent was appointed January 15, 1904. From that date to September 30 there were issued from the office on various mercantile firms for supplies and materials, twenty-one hundred requisitions, which were approved for purchase by the Chairman of the Board, or by the Executive Officer. During the construction period, the chief items of expense were lumber, hardware, and other materials necessary for the completion of building, mill work, etc. A considerable quantity of office furniture, such as desks, tables, and necessary office supplies were also purchased. For roads and walks, approximately two hundred and twenty-five cars of cinders were necessary. The cinders were purchased from the St. Louis Transit Company as a rule, although the Laclede Gas Light Company furnished gratis, with the exception of freight charges, about one hundred cars, which would have cost on a former basis about \$1,500.

Invariably everything requested, for construction or otherwise, was for immediate use and the office was being continually called upon to "rush,"

which was done in every matter, with generally satisfactory results, although on account of the unnatural business conditions existing at the time it was necessary to persistently pursue the business houses to get results. It was the policy of the office in buying goods which covered any amount of expense, to secure two or more bids, and the records will show that the lowest bidder secured the business. On a few occasions, orders were placed direct, but the circumstances in every case warranted the proceedings.

Triplicate bills have been retained for every purchase, with dray tickets attached, showing delivery, together with copies of bids. Correspondence on the various subjects is filed in regular order for immediate reference now or in the future.

The amount of purchases in money value is indicated by the payments made by the Disbursing Officer in St. Louis.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

CAPT. M. C. BUTLER, U. S. A., COMMISSARY OFFICER.

A Commissary Department was organized at an early date for the purpose of furnishing subsistence to the Filipinos and others on the Reservation entitled to subsistence at the expense of the Government by law or by contract. No separate record was kept of these subsistence supplies at the outset, but on May 10th, when an officer of the United States army was detailed as Commissary Officer, proper accounts and returns were made, and the privileges of the Commissary were extended so as to permit certain employes, and especially the Constabulary Band and Battalion, to purchase subsistence.

The following statement shows the total purchases and the total and average cost of the subsistence of the various villages, persons, etc., during the period from May 10th to December 1st, inclusive:

| | Persons | Days | Average Daily Cost per Person | Total Cost for Period Here |
|-------------------------------|---------|------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Visayans..... | 95 | 205 | \$13566 | \$2,642.00 |
| Lanao Moros..... | 38 | 205 | 14844 | 1,117.45 |
| Samal Moros..... | 40 | 205 | 14429 | 1,183.20 |
| Igorots..... | 111 | 205 | 14943 | 3,400.19 |
| Negritos..... | 38 | 205 | 12757 | 983.81 |
| Bagobos..... | 30 | 120 | 13144 | 473.18 |
| Constabulary..... | 280 | 200 | 14068 | 7,878.02 |
| Phil. Students..... | 100 | 32 | 22109 | 707.49 |
| CONSTABULARY— | | | | |
| Officer's Mess..... | | | | 413.61 |
| Negrito Manager's Mess..... | | | | 50.47 |
| Igorot Manager's Mess..... | | | | 113.95 |
| Hospital, from June 16th..... | | | | 1,190.94 |
| Total..... | | | | \$20,164.31 |

The Commissary and Purchasing Department were consolidated under the Purchasing Agent October 11th, on which date Captain Butler's accountability closed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement shows in detail, the disbursements made by the Board to December 1, 1904, from funds derived from all sources, including the appropriation made by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company of \$200,000. From this latter source there is yet due the Board a balance approximating \$12,000:

| | Labor | Lumber | Hardware | Painting | Sundries | Totals |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Quartel..... | 11,424.89 | 18,624.55 | 1,391.98 | 778.50 | 11,256.46 | 88,475.88 |
| Government..... | 9,965.16 | 10,610.81 | 444.44 | 794.58 | 2,380.74 | 24,195.78 |
| Education..... | 10,636.33 | 5,309.79 | 543.04 | 684.35 | 2,587.64 | 19,711.15 |
| Commerce..... | 7,470.63 | 2,438.96 | 161.88 | 492.50 | 1,729.62 | 12,298.49 |
| Womans..... | 7,675.14 | 4,515.22 | 655.40 | 1,296.00 | 1,935.18 | 18,076.89 |
| War..... | 22,380.59 | 9,014.65 | 781.70 | 549.85 | 4,169.88 | 86,896.15 |
| Forestry..... | 5,906.20 | 8,443.80 | 267.24 | 235.20 | 815.77 | 10,168.21 |
| Agriculture..... | 8,491.17 | 2,468.52 | 88.14 | 317.60 | 110.00 | 6,478.43 |
| Restaurant No. 1..... | 11,205.75 | 6,875.27 | 373.50 | 605.65 | 2,495.83 | 21,556.00 |
| Ethnology..... | 5,227.59 | 3,882.27 | 231.17 | 658.25 | 1,797.89 | 11,791.67 |
| Restaurant No. 3..... | 3,595.87 | 1,479.24 | 143.56 | 378.40 | 560.65 | 6,187.72 |
| Bridge No. 1..... | 4,841.52 | 2,227.03 | 56.05 | 201.20 | 1,224.20 | 8,552.00 |
| Observatory..... | 9,970.15 | 2,092.38 | 83.22 | 298.30 | 5,902.77 | 18,291.82 |
| Public Comfort..... | 840.95 | 876.65 | 22.42 | 62.00 | 924.61 | 2,726.63 |
| Staff work..... | 11,981.46 | 94.94 | 279.17 | | 4,028.15 | 16,383.72 |
| Roads and Sewers..... | 10,995.98 | | 41.70 | | 21,292.16 | 32,329.84 |
| Greenhouse..... | 514.26 | 212.79 | 73.52 | | 440.00 | 1,240.57 |
| Water Service..... | | | | | 3,354.77 | 3,354.77 |
| Bridge No. 2..... | 171.02 | 40.66 | | 14.10 | | 225.78 |
| Scout's Camp..... | 4,189.15 | 4,238.45 | 564.88 | 194.50 | 6,373.56 | 15,510.54 |
| Electric Plant..... | 78,430.89 | 8,808.81 | 3,517.10 | | 65,438.23 | 156,184.32 |
| Photograph..... | 2,587.56 | 1,196.41 | 84.57 | 65.65 | 702.77 | 4,588.96 |
| Fisheries..... | 2,794.89 | 1,529.62 | 82.51 | | | 4,407.02 |
| Stock Room..... | 41.51 | | | | | 41.51 |
| Hospital..... | 8,209.28 | 2,897.84 | 319.50 | 482.00 | 4,208.02 | 16,066.64 |
| Igorote Village..... | 2,380.20 | 2,815.36 | 445.41 | 98.20 | 2,707.77 | 8,441.90 |
| Bridge No. 3..... | 225.75 | 898.75 | | | | 619.50 |
| Bridges No. 4-5-6-7..... | 892.78 | 753.10 | 65.20 | | | 1,711.08 |
| Monuments..... | 476.75 | 95.23 | 48.30 | | 169.61 | 789.89 |
| Am. Concession Co..... | 110.82 | | | | | 110.82 |
| *Visayan Village..... | 7,901.30 | 3,020.42 | 465.98 | 510.45 | 3,424.49 | 20,740.61 |
| School..... | 966.60 | 313.00 | 18.75 | 65.42 | | 1,363.77 |
| Klump Booth..... | 118.05 | | | | | 118.05 |
| J. B. Socco Booth..... | 54.75 | | | | | 54.75 |
| Band Stand..... | 640.75 | 1,142.25 | | 30.00 | 162.80 | 1,975.80 |
| Evans & Smith..... | 122.85 | | | | | 122.85 |
| Moro Village..... | 1,721.11 | 1,152.94 | 306.50 | | 5,600.85 | 8,782.20 |
| Mines..... | 602.95 | 795.96 | 41.09 | | 20.01 | 1,460.01 |
| Negrito Village..... | 438.55 | 438.75 | 148.15 | | 55.74 | 1,091.19 |
| Barber Shop..... | 364.38 | 120.70 | 25.82 | | 81.90 | 592.80 |
| Bogobo Village..... | 858.36 | 683.23 | 27.70 | | 224.99 | 1,794.28 |
| Reviewing Stand..... | | 47.89 | 2.40 | | 367.00 | 416.79 |
| Grounds and B'ld'gs..... | 40,450.82 | | | | 13,099.38 | 53,549.70 |
| Landscape Gardening..... | 22,869.21 | | | | 8,171.75 | 28,040.96 |
| Totals..... | 315,598.42 | 99,650.64 | 11,700.99 | 8,756.70 | 177,711.89 | 613,418.44 |

* U. S. Customs Duties for \$5,417.97 included in the total.

Labor for Buildings as per accompanying statement... \$315,598.42
 Lumber for Buildings as per accompanying statement.. 99,650.64
 Hardware for Buildings as per accompanying statement. 11,700.99
 Painting for Buildings as per accompanying statement.. 8,756.70
 Sundries for Buildings as per accompanying statement.. 177,711.69

Total Building Cost.....\$613,418.44
 Salary and Operating Expense..... 163,650.42
 Expense, Administration and Incidental..... 71,877.37
 Fire Protection Implements..... 1,256.00
 Insurance..... 6,273.40
 Heating..... 3,962.41
 Exhibit Installation..... 31,284.54
 Contractor's Commissions..... 11,781.62
 Freight..... 97,252.37
 Subsistence..... 24,525.91

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Filipino Carpenters' Salary | 7,659.10 |
| Commissary Fixtures | 3,094.96 |
| Office Fixtures | 3,609.55 |
| Exhibit Fixtures | 185.20 |
| Expenditures for Exhibits | 8,145.41 |
| Salaries of Natives | 25,822.64 |
| Salaries of Visayans | 10,648.42 |
| Expense Visayan Village | 8,274.09 |
| John Krider | 410.71 |
| Percentage to Concessionaires | 9,756.57 |
| Total Expenditures | \$1,102,889.13 |

Additional disbursements not included in this statement were made by Carson Taylor, D. O., at Manila, P. I., of \$166,514.18, the whole amount being administrative expenses and cost of exhibits purchased.

Disbursements were also made by J. G. Jester, Philippine Disbursing Agent at Washington, and by other disbursing officers in the Philippine Islands, whose accounts were rendered direct to the Auditor at Manila, no full reports having been received as yet by the Board, but as shown by partial reports and indicated by net withdrawals, such amounts were \$162,404.27. It is therefore apparent that the total official disbursements, from funds derived from all sources, for the Philippine Exhibit to December 1, 1904, amounting to \$1,431,807.58, crediting the receipts to December 1, amounting to \$522,086.25, and deducting \$189,423.18 furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, leaves a difference of \$720,298.15, as the net cost of the exhibit to the Philippine Treasury to December 1, 1904.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total disbursements from all funds to Dec. 1, 1904..... | \$1,431,807.58 |
| Less receipts to Dec. 1, 1904..... | 522,086.25 |
| Net cost to Dec. 1, 1904..... | \$909,721.33 |
| Amount contributed by Louisiana Purchase Exposition. | 189,423.18 |
| Net cost to Philippine Treasury to Dec. 1, 1904..... | \$720,298.15 |

According to the records of the Board there was available for withdrawal from the reimbursable appropriation for the Philippine Exposition Board, on the books of the Auditor at Manila, on December 1, \$187,709.64. The Disbursing Officer had on hand December 1, an unexpended balance of \$14,894.48.

There will be realized from the sale of exhibits and from salvage several thousand dollars. The cost of dismantling the electric light power house and of packing and returning exhibits, and otherwise closing the business, will be very considerable. The cost after December 1 will materially exceed the receipts.

The second one hundred thousand dollars of aid from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was given on the condition that the Philippine Government should appropriate and actually expend on its exhibit a total of five hundred thousand dollars and that the War Department should pledge its moral support to an effort to secure an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the United States Congress to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, in reimbursement.

Failing in this it was agreed that the Philippine Government would re-

fund the aid thus given should the receipts derived from the villages and concessions reduce the net cost of the exhibit to the Philippine Government to five hundred thousand dollars and leave a surplus sufficient to enable it to make such refund.

The Philippine Government actually appropriated and expended more than twice the amount agreed upon.

It is apparent that the net cost of the exhibit to the Philippine Treasury can not be reduced to five hundred thousand dollars. The Philippine Government is therefore absolved from all obligation to return the last one hundred thousand dollars of aid given, but the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War is invited to the obligation of recommending to Congress an appropriation on this account of one hundred thousand dollars for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

RETRENCHMENTS.

On account of the unexpectedly large outlay in installing the Exposition and the disappointing receipts in reimbursements it was deemed wise early in July to adopt radical steps toward retrenchment. This was begun under the advice and direction of Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, through which Bureau the Exposition Board is responsible to the Philippine Government. Due to Colonel Edwards' intelligent and energetic efforts, much was accomplished in this direction. As rapidly as practicable, without impairment to the service, departments were consolidated, and in complete furtherance of these measures of economy, a new scheme of organization was adopted September 15th, under which the offices of Executive Officer and Chief of Exploitation were abolished, the positions of Engineer of Grounds and Landscape Gardener were consolidated, and the force of clerks, laborers, and guards was materially reduced. Later the offices of Purchasing Agent and Commissary Officer were consolidated.

The organization after September 15th to the close of the Exposition has remained substantially the same, except for the abolishment of certain minor positions, as rapidly as the services could be spared, and the addition of lecturers or "Speilers" for the purpose of attracting visitors to the various villages. With the promotion of Mr. H. S. Stone from Chief of Publicity to a membership on the Board, this office was abolished, the work of publicity being practically ended.

The official organization at the close of the Exposition was as follows:

A. L. Lawshe, Chairman.

Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, Member.

Herbert S. Stone, Member.

Dr. Leon M. Guerrero, Secretary.

Carson Taylor, Disbursing Officer.

A. T. Ruan, Cashier.

Under this organization of the Board, to the Chairman, in addition to his general executive functions, was assigned jurisdiction over revenues and disbursements; Dr. Gustavo Niederlein continues as Director of Exhibits, and Mr. H. S. Stone, as member and executive officer, has supervision over administrative matters on the grounds and in the villages.

The foregoing is the organization provided for in the laws of the Philippine Commission governing the Philippine Exhibit. In the performance of its work the Board had in addition a corps of assistants not specifically named in the statutes, but appointed by the Board under the general au-

thority conferred upon it, such as a Purchasing Agent and Commissary Officer, a Property Clerk, a Chief of Concessions, and an officer in charge of each exhibit building, as indicated elsewhere in this report, and a general clerical, police, and labor force. The authorized personnel on December 1 was in detail as follows:

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN.

Chairman; one stenographer; one employe, total monthly pay roll, including per diem for expenses to the Chairman, \$841.66.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS.

One member; one stenographer; total monthly pay roll, including per diem for expenses to the Director of Exhibits, \$733.33.

OFFICE OF MEMBER AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

One member; one pass clerk and stenographer; total monthly pay roll, including per diem of member, and Executive Officer, \$698.33.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Secretary of the Board; one clerk and typewriter at \$100.00; one clerk and typewriter at \$65.00; total monthly pay roll, including per diem of Secretary, \$583.33.

GENERAL FORCE.

One reporter at \$125.00; one stenographer at \$75.00; one clerk and stenographer at \$65.00; two stenographers at \$60.00; one superintendent of buildings and janitors at \$100.00; one head janitor at \$2.00 per day; 16 janitors at \$1.60 per day each; six messengers at \$20.00 per month; one chief spieler at \$5.00 per day; ten spielers at \$3.50 per day; total monthly pay roll, \$2,393.00.

OFFICE OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

Disbursing Officer; one clerk at \$116.66; one clerk at \$100.00; one stenographer at \$75.00; total monthly pay roll, \$441.66.

TIMEKEEPERS.

One in charge at \$65.00; two at \$60.00 each; monthly pay roll, \$185.00.

CASHIER'S OFFICE.

Cashier; one clerk at \$125.00; two clerks at \$75.00; one clerk at \$60.00; one employe at \$60.00; twelve ticket sellers at \$60.00, (three ticket sellers to be reimbursed by concessionaires); two cash clerks at \$60.00 (one to be reimbursed by concessionaire); one employe (to be reimbursed by gold coin fund) at \$50; three employes for relief of ticket sellers and others at \$60; one cash clerk at \$40 (to be reimbursed by concessionaire); total monthly pay roll, \$1,705.00.

OFFICE OF CONCESSIONS.

One Chief Clerk; one clerk and accountant at \$116.66; two clerks at \$60; eleven ticket takers at \$60 (one to be reimbursed by concessionaire); one checker at \$60 (to be reimbursed by concessionaire); one checker at \$25 per week (to be reimbursed by concessionaire); additional ticket taker

at \$60; one checker at \$60 (to be reimbursed by concessionaire); one inspector at \$100; one inspector at \$75; four employes for all relief purposes at \$60; one ticket counter at \$40; total monthly pay roll, \$1,756.66.

PROPERTY DIVISION.

One clerk in charge; one clerk at \$65; one clerk at \$60; one Customs House clerk at \$60; total monthly pay roll, \$318.33.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AGENT AND COMMISSARY OFFICER.

Purchasing Agent; one clerk and stenographer at \$100; one clerk at \$75; one storekeeper at \$60; one laborer at \$60; total monthly pay roll, including per diem of Purchasing Agent, \$535.00.

HOSPITAL.

Two officers, one from the regular army and one from the Constabulary, detailed without pay from the Exposition Board; one dispensing officer; one head nurse at \$45; two nurses at \$40; one cook; one employe; one messenger; total monthly pay roll, \$310.00; all employes connected with hospital being entitled to subsistence.

WAR EXHIBIT.

Constabulary, one employe at \$75; Scouts, one employe at \$75; total monthly pay roll, \$150.00.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

One employe in charge, \$150.00.

THE CUARTEL.

Constabulary officer in charge; one employe; one fireman at \$2.25 per day; one fireman at \$2.00 per day; total monthly pay roll, \$202.50.

Forestry Building: One employe in charge; two laborers for cleaning exhibits; total monthly pay roll, \$270.00.

Manila Building: One employe in charge at \$75.00.

Fish and Game Building: One employe in charge at \$100.00.

Mines Building: One employe in charge at \$100.00.

Commerce Building: One employe in charge at \$125.00.

Educational Building: One officer of the Philippine Educational Department on detail without pay from the Exposition Board; one teacher; one employe; total monthly pay roll, \$160.00.

Ethnology Building: One officer on detail from the Philippine Islands without pay, from the Exposition Board; one employe; total monthly pay roll, \$60.00.

MORO VILLAGES.

One manager; two employes at \$100.00 per month; pay roll of Samal Moros, \$325.00; pay roll of Lanao Moros, \$380.00; total monthly pay roll, \$1,055.00.

IGOROT VILLAGE.

One manager; one assistant manager; pay roll of Igorots per month, \$1,185.00; pay roll of Tinguianes, \$140.00; pay roll of Suyocs, \$320.00; Bontocs, \$725.00; total pay roll of village monthly, \$1,451.66. Under the arrangement at this village, the manager is to receive his percentage

weekly and to assume all other salary charges except the pay of the Igorots and the necessary gate keepers and ticket sellers.

NEGRITO VILLAGE.

Manager; assistant manager; three assistants at \$30.00 per month each; pay roll of natives in Negrito Village, Negritos and Manguianes, \$320.00; total pay roll, \$660.00.

VISAYAN VILLAGE.

One clerk at \$125.00; one theater manager at \$125.00; one clerk at \$60.00; one market clerk at \$40.00; one messenger at \$20.00; two spielers at \$3.50 per day; one watchman at \$2.00 per day; three laundresses at \$1.50 per day; monthly pay roll of Visayans, \$1,130.00; total monthly pay roll of village, \$1,854.00.

BAGOBO VILLAGE.

Manager, \$100.00; pay roll of village, \$380.00.

GUARDS.

One inspector in charge, \$100.00; three assistant inspectors at \$2.25 per day each; thirty-seven guards at \$2.00 per day; total monthly pay roll, \$2,522.50.

MUSIC.

One band leader, \$75.00; one cornetist, \$45.00; total, \$120.00.

POWER HOUSE.

One superintendent; one foreman steam fitters; one clerk; one storekeeper; one stenographer; and a monthly pay roll of engineers, electricians, firemen, etc., estimated at \$3,185.00.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GROUNDS AND LABORERS.

One Superintendent, at \$125.00 per month; one foreman at \$2.75 per day; one assistant foreman at \$2.25 per day; two laborers at 22 1-2c. per hour; thirty laborers at 20c. per hour; one water boy at 12 1-2c. per hour; two teams at \$5.00 per day; four carpenters at 55c. per hour; one employe at \$2.50 per day; two employes at \$3.20 per day; total monthly pay roll, \$3,330.90.

Promptly after the close of the Exposition, December 1, every officer and employe no longer needed was dropped from the rolls, and a packing department was created. It was decided to operate the power house through December to a limited extent for fire protection and to furnish electric lights for patrol purposes.

The assignment of a company of the Sixteenth United States Infantry to the Reservation enabled the Board to dispense with its force of civilian guards.

The members of the Igorot Village left for the Pacific coast and home in charge of their manager on the night of December 1. The Board had received reliable information that certain persons, anxious to gain fame and fortune as showmen had induced some of the Igorots to express a desire to remain in the United States. With this as a basis these showmen arranged for habeus corpus proceedings to retain them in this country. These Igorots were considered in reality wards of the government, and in-

capable of deciding for themselves a question of such moment. Therefore to avoid all legal complications and delays the Igorots were hurried away under secret arrangements already made.

The Bagobos, the Negritos, the Lake Lanao and Samal Moros left for the coast in charge of their respective managers, on the afternoon of December 7th. With the Igorots they sail from Seattle, December 13th, on the steamship "Iyo Maru," for Manila.

The members of the Visayan Village remained to appear in Madison Square Garden, New York, for two weeks, and will sail from Seattle for Manila, January 11th.

The Philippine Exhibit of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a thing of the past, but the impressions made by it upon the American people will bring lasting benefit not only to the Philippine Islands, but to the United States as well.

In conclusion, I should make due acknowledgment of the valuable assistance rendered in the compilation of this report by each chief of department or branch of the service as indicated.

THE PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION BOARD,

A. L. LAWSHE, *Chairman*.

GUSTAVO NIEDERLEIN, *Member*.

HERBERT S. STONE, *Member*.

ATTEST:

LEON M. GUERRERO, *Secretary*.

To the Honorable,

The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

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